FD - 245 (REV. 4-13-60)

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU

DO NOT DESTROY -
PRESERVE FOR SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 14-2965

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See also Nos. 25-85896

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277B

(1) Leenon 9-25-68

-C-

Classification No. Vol 12

Volume Number 100-10116

Serial Sec. 547 — 565

SHAW-WALKER 18-4557

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DocId: 34378212 Page 1

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70116) DATE: 4/1/69

FROM : SA JAMES G. KEENAN

SUBJECT: "THE RESISTANCE"
SEDITION

The Bureau has advised that various groups throughout the United States using the name "The Resistance" or a variation thereof, are engaged in efforts to disrupt the United States military program. The activities of such groups varies from draft counseling to encouraging desertion, to assisting deserters in fleeing the United States.

The Internal Security Division of the Department has requested investigation concerning such groups to determine possible violations of the Sedition Statute and/or the Deserter Harboring Statute.

In accordance with the above, the Bureau has instructed each office to submit an in depth report relating to the activities of each such organization within its division.

Organizations at Los Angeles meeting this criteria are:

Group	File No.	Assigned to
The Resistance	100-70116	SA JAMES G. KEENAN
War Resisters League	100-52041	
Women Strike for Peace	100-61745	SA JAMES ROBERT PACE
Selective Service Law Committee	100-71639	

jgk/gja
(10)

100-70116 547

SEARCHED ________ INDEXED ________
SERIALIZED MD FILED MD
MAR 31 1969
FBI — LOS ANGELES
Keenan YJK

OFFICE COPY

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Group	File No.	Assigned to
GIs and Vietnam Veterans Against the War	100-72546	SA WILLIAM JOHN SLICKS
Student Mobilization Committee	100-72124	SA BILLY DALE HUBBARD
Women International League for Peace and Freedom	100-28977	

In rough draft form, by 4/23/69, the following information should be submitted to SA KEENAN.

A concise summary background of each named organization; a listing of the current officers and activists and its current activities. (It is not necessary to summarize past activities of the organization); all indications of cooperation between such groups whether within the division or other divisions including contacts outside the United States; the methods of communication with particular emphasis on the key individuals acting in a leadership capacity; set forth information as to dates, time, and persons attending pertinent meetings where planning of activities takes place; incidents of successful assistance to AWOL servicemen; deserters or draft evaders should be enumerated and the type of assistance described; of particular interest is information concerning use of clandestine routes for travel to Canada or other countries; all available information concerning sources of funds for each organization; evidence of foreign contacts, cooperation, and/or influence.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/7/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70307)

SUBJECT: DRAFT RESISTANCE CONFERENCE
Hudson, Illinois
3/25-28/69
IS-MISCELLANEOUS

Re Bureau airtel to multiple offices dated 3/27/69 and captioned as above.

The following individuals were contacted by Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office on the dates indicated. Each informant or PSI contacted is affiliated with, has knowledge of, and has reported on activities of the "Resistance" within the Los Angeles Division.

None of the named informants or PSIs had any knowledge of the Draft Resistance Conference, Hudson, Illinois, 3/25-28/69, and have no knowledge of any individuals from the Los Angeles area who attended the captioned conference:

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
4/2/69
SA THEODORE J. A'HEARN

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
4/2/69
SA FRANCIS G. KAHL

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
4/1/69
SA BILLY DALE HUBBARD

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
4/1/69
SA BILLY DALE HUBBARD

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
4/2/69
SA BILLY DALE HUBBARD

Post #3

100-70116-548
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FILED

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 100-70116)

jgk/gja
(4)

Keenan

OFFICE COPY

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
4/2/69
SA RICHARD J. RAYSA

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
4/1/69
SA LAWRENCE L. LOCKWOOD

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
4/1/69
SA LAWRENCE L. LOCKWOOD

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
4/3/69
SA JAMES G. KEENAN

Los Angeles has advised informants to remain alert to activities concerning the Resistance organization.

Los Angles continues to remain alert to the possible development of informants within the New Left and within the Resistance in particular.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71526) DATE: 4/3/69

FROM: SA LAWRENCE L. LOCKWOOD

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
EL CAMINO JUNIOR COLLEGE
IS-C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SDS activity summary at El Camino Jr. College, 9/68 - 2/6/69.	3/3/69	Writer	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

100-NEW	(PAUL VENATTI)
100-63077	(PLP)
100-73350	(MITCH CARLISLE) (SI)
157-2262	(BSU)
100-71001	(IVOR WOODWARD) (SI)
100-73355	(GREG PETERSON)
100-72460	(ARTHUR RAVENTOS)
100-72743	(TONY VERA)
100-60258	(J.B. THOMPSON)
100-NEW	(RON GLYMPH)
100-70073	(PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY)
97-16	("PEOPLE'S WORLD")
97-12	(PROGRESSIVE BOOK STORE)
157-1618	(BPP)
100-67821	(VETERANS FOR PEACE COMMITTEE)
100-70742	(JIM CARNEY)
100-63053	(ERNIE SMITH)
100-NEW	(DERRICK BROWN)
100-72825	(BEN JOCHIM)
100-72141	(VINIE ANNA LAWLOR) (SI)
100-71526	(HEP)
100-73220	(GARY ALTOBELLA)
100-NEW	(GERRY GRILLA)
100-72782	(BRUCE DEAN)
157-2499	(RICH JONES)
157-2760	(LEONARD YOUNG)
100-70116	(THE RESISTANCE)
100-57253	(YSA)
100-67449	(DELANO GRAPE STRIKERS)

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LLL/pag Read by
(35)

100-70116-549

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SERIALIZED mo FILED mo
APR 3 1969
FBI—LOS ANGELES

LA 100-71526

COPIES CONTINUED

100-72000	(MIKE BALTER) (SI)
100-68395	(STEVE LIPPMAN) (SI)
100-71923	(WILLIAM SCOGGINS)
100-72461	(ROGER HASTINGS)

ACTION:

Informant has advised of all information contained in this report prior to its submission. Report was made up on 2/6/69 and forwarded by mail being received on 3/3/69.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:
THIRD WORLD STUDENTS
GAIL HERSHBERGER
DAVE MINER
THE MOVEMENT
THE GUARDIAN
NEWSREEL FILMS
STEVE TAMA
PAUL SHEPARD
CHARLES SONER
SYDNEY MOEHLMAN
ANDY FAGIN
BOB LONG (SWP)
L. WASSERMAN
HERB BOXER
DR._____ LOVE

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S.D.S. DEMANDS

1. That the present Board of Trustees begin implemntation of the demands of the BSU and HEP at El Camino College.

2. That an unlimited number of Black and Third World people be admitted to El Camino College and that entrance requirements be dropped, and admittance be on a"first come, first served"basis.

3. That all Police Science courses be moved to an OFF CAMPUS location and that the PIG SCIENCE BUILDING be renamed Ethnic Studies Building.

4. That "pass - no credit" grading be instituted on our campus to be taken at option of individual students.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

5. That all administrative interpretations, regulations, and policies that suppress political freedom and literary freedom be immediately voided.

6. That a committee [redacted] and community have ~~veto power over the choice of the College's President--the procedure being that the Academic Senate give this committee a list of candidates from which the committee will reject those that it feels would not promote the interests of the local academic community~~.

7. [redacted] ~~implementation of the demands of the BSU and HEP at ECC~~.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

8. Non-complicity with the Selective Service System.

9. That outside police be barred from entry to the college and that the campus police be disarmed on the campus where they do carry arms.

10. That amnesty be granted to any student that is involved in any protest that may arise from these demands not being met.

WON'T YOU JOIN US?

SDS Orientation meeting for new and returning members on Friday, February 7, at 2:00. Draft alternatives available.

STUDENT DEFERMENT

The El Camino College Students for a Democratic Society urges all new and returning students to reject the 2-S (student deferments) Your local draft board has informed us that an estimated 141 former El Camino students were killed in the armed forces because the Administration turned in reports their student standing to the Selective Service System. There is NO LAW requiring El Camino College to comply with the Selective Service System in expediting the transformation of student to soldier to corpse. Since the purpose of El Camino College is to perform a service to its students, do you think the schools complicity with the Selective Service System is in the intrest of the students. S.D.S. believes not, we believe that the administrations complicity with the S.S.S. is a great disservice not only to the thousands of young men that it mutilates and injures, but to the other thousands that are affected by our own complicity.

Before you accept your 2-S deferment you should be aware of the following ramifications.

I. If you accept the new 2-S defermentyou will be libelto the draft until age 35, not 26.

II. You will be unable to change your classification or seek any other type of deferment.

III. Unless pursuing a couse that is in the "National Interest" you may receive only one year for post-graduate work.

IV. When your allotted education time is up, or you "flunk out" or otherwise lose your 2-S, you will be placed before all 19 year-olds with 1-A classifications.

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Stanford Lab Seized to Protest Military Work

Student Sit-in and Meetings Criticize Warfare Research; No Violence Reported

STANFORD (AP)—About 200 Stanford University students held a campus electronics laboratory Thursday in a sit-in protest against scientific research done for the military.

About 600 persons attended a noon rally in White Plaza at which speakers criticized research done both by the university and Stanford Research Institute, an off-campus organization owned by the university.

The "SRI Coalition," an organization of five campus groups and five from the community of Palo Alto earlier had called a three-hour meeting at Dinkelspiel Auditorium. That meeting led to seizure of the Applied Electronics Laboratory, a two-story concrete and cinder block structure.

1,000 Attend

Nearly 1,000 attended the meeting, at which it was voted decisively not to damage property or tamper with classified materials during the sit-in, which began Wednesday night.

As the sit-in continued Thursday, University President Kenneth S. Pitzer issued a written notice warning the students that they may face disciplinary action.

"While I understand your deep commitment to bring change for the better at this university and in this country, you are still not exempt from ordinary obligations," Pitzer said.

Plea to Leave

"I ask you to leave the AEL and join me and other members of the community in working to resolve . . . profoundly important issues."

There was no response.

Students said entry to the laboratory was gained by means of a key mysteriously obtained in advance.

Throughout the night no materials were disturbed as students and others quietly slept in hallways or on the tree-lined patio outside.

The slumber of those outside the laboratory was interrupted when a university maintenance man washed down the patio with a hose. Students helped pick up empty soft drink cans and candy wrappers in the area.

In the building's basement, students found a duplicating machine and promptly began turning out newspapers and leaflets. One leaflet gave information on what to do if arrested and how to obtain bail.

Campus police, in the building all night, shared a snack bar and jokes with demonstrators.

The campus police chief, Thomas Bell, said his men were in the building when students arrived, but added: "When such a mob comes, there is nothing you can do."

Newsmen at the scene said students and police were getting along without friction.

Trustees' Meeting

The sit-in followed a Tuesday meeting of university trustees who requested that SRI delay undertaking further contracts dealing with chemical or biological warfare until a hearing next Tuesday with students, faculty members and the administration.

Trustees, however, did not act on student demands for an end to classified research on the campus and at SRI; the end to research into counter-insurgency methods and tools, and an open meeting with students when trustees act on the SRI's future role.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-13 LA Times
Los Angeles,
Calif.

Date: 4-11-69
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-70116-559

SEARCHED ________ INDEXED ma
SERIALIZED mo FILED mo
APR 11 1969
FBI — LOS ANGELES

X-Ref 25-83096

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SPOT REPORT

USAINTC SR NO. 792

1. 113TH MI GROUP

2. 113-9081-95

MAR 22 21 00 '69

3. DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF PRESIDIO27, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

9BR

4. ALL PREVIOUS SPOT REPORTS THIS SUBJECT

5. FEDERAL BUILDING, 1819 WEST PERSHING ROAD, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1350 HRS (CST) TO 1500 HRS (CST), 22 MARCH 1969.

6. MEMBERS OF VARIOUS DISSIDENT GROUPS AS LISTED BELOW IN PARA 7.

7. (A-1) AT 1350 HRS (CST), 22 MARCH 1969, A GROUP OF 40 TO 60 DEMONSTRATORS GATHERED AND MARCHED AROUND IN PROTEST OF THE PRESIDIO 27. THE DEMONSTRATION WAS SPONCERED BY EVANSTON PEACE AND WORLD AFFAIRS CENTER, 926 CHICAGO AVE., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS. A COUNTER DEMONSTRATION OF 40 TO 50 NEIGHBORHOOD PEOPLE GATHERED ACROSS THE STREET WITH 3 AMERICAN FLAGS. THE DEMONSTRATION BROKE UP AT 1455 HRS (CST) WITH NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS.

THE DEMONSTRATION HELD AT 1819 WEST PERSHING ROAD, CHICAGO, WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT IT IS THE LOCATION OF THE CHICAGO AREA OF MILITARY POLICE. THE DEMONSTRATION WAS ORDERLY AND NO ARRESTS WERE MADE. IT CONSISTED OF A GROUP MARCHING AROUND IN FRONT OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING CARRYING SIGNS AND CHANTING SLOGANS. TOWARD THE END OF THE DEMONSTRATION THE MAIN GROUP CONTINUED MARCHING AROUND IN A CIRCLE AS PREVIOUSLY DIRECTED BY CHICAGO POLICE. THEY WERE ADDRESSED BY AN ELECTRIC BULLHORN BY TWO SPEAKERS. THE FIRST ED BERNBAUM, MALE, CAUCASIAN, WEARS GLASSES, SLIGHT BUILD AND IS BELIEVED TO BE A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. THE SECOND SPEAKER, SCOT BENNET(PHONETIC), MALE, CAUCASION. BOTH SPOKE IN SUPPORT OF AND AGAINST THE ARMY'S HANDLING OF THE PRESIDIO 27.

BENNET STATED HE WAS FROM LOS ANGLES, (LA), CALIFORNIA AND HAD PREVIOUSLY SERVED IN THE UN NAVY WITH THE 23RD FLEET MARINE HQS IN THE VICINITY OF DANANG, VIETNAM AND WAS DISCHARGED IN 1967. HE CLAIMED HE WAS IN CHICAGO TO ATTEND A NATIONAL CONVENTION AND UPON THE COMPLETION HE WOULD RETURN TO LA AREA. HE WAS OBSERVED ENTERING A TWO DOOR DODGE SEDAN, CALIFORNIA 1969 LISCENCE PLATE ICA462, DRIVEN BY A MALE CAUCASIAN WHOM HE IDENTIFIED AS KEN LNU. ACCORDING TO BENNET, KEN HAD ACCOMPANIED HIM FROM THE LA AREA.

THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS WERE IDENTIFIED AS TAKING PLACE IN DEMONSTRATION:

- YOUNG SOCIALIST ALIANCE
- WOMEN FOR PEACE
- REVOLUTIONARY CONTINGENT
- CADRE

BEST POSSIBLE IMAGE.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS WERE IDENTIFIED AS PARTICIPATING IN DEMONSTRATION:

Page T

ED BERNBAUM - WHO APPEARED TO BE IN CHARGE OF THE DEMONSTRATION AND BELIEVED TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH EITHER CADRE OR SDS.

BOB SCWARTZ - MALE, CAUCASIAN, WEARS GLASSES AND ASSOCIATED WITH CADRE, CHICAGO.

NINA BOAL - FOIA(b) (6) ADDRESS: 703 WEST BELMONT AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. SHE IS A STUDENT AT ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY AND MEMBER OF SDS.

BOB STEWART - FOIA(b) (6) ADDRESS; 2436 NORTH SURREY COURT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MALE CAUCASIAN LEADER AND FOUNDER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY CONTINGENT, CHICAGO. HE WAS OBSERVED LEAVING THE SCENE IN A DODGE SEDAN ILLINOIS 1969 LICENSE PLATE LS4262.

SHIRLEY LENS - FEMALE, CAUCASIAN, ADDRESS: 5436 SOUTH HYDE PARK, CHICAGO. LEADER AND ACTIVE MEMBER OF WOMEN FOR PEACE, CHICAGO, AND WIFE OF SID LENS. SHE WAS OBSERVED LEAVING THE SCENE IN A 4 DOOR, GRAY, MERCEDES BENZ, MODEL 180, ILLINOIS 1969 LICENSE PLATE FT9195.

GIL TERRY - MALE, CAUCASIAN, MEMBER OF CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL.

GILBERT DELEON - MALE, CAUCASIAN, BELIEVED TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE WEB DUBOIS CLUB, CHICAGO, AND WAS OBSERVED ENTERING A VEHICLE ILLINOIS 1969 LICENSE PLATE KX9568.

KEN SERTIC (PHONETIC) - MALE, CAUCASIAN, BELIEVED TO BE A MEMBER OF REVOLUTIONARY CONTINGENT, CHICAGO.

TOM WEST - MALE, CAUCASIAN, STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE.

(B-6) ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHALL, CHICAGO AREA, 1819 WEST PERSHING ROAD, CHICAGO. SOME OF THE DEMONSTRATORS INDICATED IN THEIR CONVERSATIONS TO MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO POLICE, ON THE SCENE, THAT THIS WAS NOT THE ONLY DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD TODAY, BUT THAT OTHER DEMONSTRTORS FROM THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE DEMONSTRATION MIGHT POSSIBLY PROCEDE TO FT. SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS ON 22 MARCH 1969, EXACT TIME UNKNOWN.

8. NONE

9. CONCURRENTLY

10. REPORTED TO GP HQS

11. PERSONAL OBSERVATION

12. AS INDICATED ABOVE.

13. 1810 HRS (CST), 22 MARCH 1969

14. NONE

YOUNG FOR BLAKEFIELD

AIC CONUS
NNNN

BEST POSSIBLE IMAGE.

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 9-25-67)

(Copies to [illegible]es Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☒ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu
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TO LEGAT:

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☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date **4/10/69**

RE: **COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SPOT REPORT**

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by ______

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA ______ dated ______

Remarks:

Scott Bennet
Bennett

Scott Bennett
87-9433*
Scott Ormond Bennett
87-9433-4

100-70116-551

Enc. **1**
Bufile 91-718A-13090
91-748A-10914
Urfile

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
APR 10 1969
FBI—LOS ANGELES

FD-272 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDER[illegible] BUREAU OF INVES[illegible]TION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period	
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	4/16/69	4/8/69 - 4/16/69	

Title of Case	Report made by	Typed By
KAREN ELAINE DELLENBACH; MARVIN ALLAN GLUCK; SHERNA GLUCK, aka Mrs. Marvin A. Gluck; GREGORY MERLE ROBB, aka Greg Robb, Grey Robb; DONALD FRED TEMPLIN, aka Don Fred Templin	JAMES S. IRVING	lsf
	Character of Case SSA-COUNSELING, SEDITION DESERTER-HARBORING PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY	

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Los Angeles captioned, "KAREN ELAINE DELLENBACH, FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE MSN 233 18 67, ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH MSN 237 03 44 DESERTER-HARBORING, Bufile: 42-234007".
Los Angeles report of SA JAMES S. IRVING dated 3/6/69, Bufile: 25-562049.

ADMINISTRATIVE

On 3/24/69, SA JAMES S. IRVING telephonically spoke with Bureau Supervisor, W.J. GOODWIN at which time Mr. GOODWIN was advised that this matter was being handled by the Selective Service squad, under Los Angeles file 25-80831, and that the Bureau file in this matter is 25-562049.

In addition, Mr. GOODWIN was advised that the address of 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, California, was

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
		100-70116-558

Copies made:

4 - Bureau (25-562049)
(2 - 42-234007)
1 - USA, Los Angeles
④ - Los Angeles (25-80831)
(①- 100-70116)(The Resistance)

Notations:

Keenan

See that a memo is prepared for each 100 file indicating current prosecution not in the city limits of the City of Los Angeles and the source for this information is contained in this report (see II, B. 1. d. of this report).

Four copies of this report are being furnished to the Bureau. Two copies are being designated for Bureau file 42-234007, in view of the fact that re airtel contains that as the Bureau file number.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UN[illegible]ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF [illegible]STICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Los Angeles

Report of: JAMES S. IRVING
Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: 4/16/69

Field Office File #: 25-80831
Bureau File #: 25-562049

Title: KAREN ELAINE DELLENBACH;
MARVIN ALLAN GLUCK;
SHERNA GLUCK;
GREGORY MERLE ROBB;
DONALD FRED TEMPLIN

~~Character:~~
Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT-COUNSELING; SEDITION
DESERTER-HARBORING

~~Synopsis:~~
Prosecutive Summary:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Narrative of Offense

B. Statute of Limitations

It is assumed that the offense involved in this matter would have ceased when the funds were sent to ESPENSCHADE at Port Angeles on November 19, 1967; therefore, the five year Statute of Limitations set forth in United States Code, Title 18, Section 3282, would not expire until November 19, 1972.

C. Names of Defendants

The Defendants involved in this case are:

KAREN ELAINE DELLENBACH

MARVIN ALLAN GLUCK

SHERNA GLUCK, aka Mrs.Marvin A. Gluck

GREGORY MERLE ROBB, aka Greg Robb, Grey Robb

DONALD FRED TEMPLIN, aka Don Fred Templin

It is noted that the GLUCKs are being retained at this time as subjects in this case even though no evidence presently exists that they had knowledge of the presence of MAGERKURTH and ESPENSCHADE at their home. Both of these individuals advised that the GLUCKs were in Canada when they were at the GLUCK residence at 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, California

II. WITNESSES

A. General Witnesses

1. Statements of U.S. Marine ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 19, 1968

"USMC Recruit Depot
San Diego California
February 15, 1968

"I Roy Irvin Magerkurth make the following statement to Ovidio Cervantes and Harold Burgess Smith who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Agent Cervantes advised me of my rights which I waived as shown in an executed waiver of rights form. I now make the following statement of my own free will as no threats or promises of any kind have been made to me.

"I Roy Irvin Magerkurth am seventeen years old and was born at Ottawa, La Salle, Illinois. I completed the tenth grade and am currently in the United States Marine Corps.

"On the night of Nov. 9, 1967 instead of reporting back to my barracks, I spent the night in a friend's car parked in front of building two, on the parade deck of the US Marine Corps Recruit Depot (USMCRD). The car was rented by a friend of mine.

"On November 10, 1967, I saw an acquaintance of mine who was walking through Chevron Park also on the USMCRD. I asked him to get me some food at the "E" Club as I had not eaten since noon the previous day and I was afraid the Marines might be watching for me at the Club. He brought me the food and we began to talk. I told him I was going UA and he told me he had just got back from leave to Chicago and that he had met someone in Chicago who had given him the address of the "Draft Resistors' in Los Angeles. He copied for me Jerry Palmer's address and phone number and gave me the paper.

On 2/15/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 25-21550

by SAs OVIDIO CERVANTES &
HAROLD BURGESS SMITH OC/mt Date dictated 2/15/58

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"This acquaintance, whose name I do not know, was in my Company, B Company, C&E Battalion. He is about 5'9" or 5'10", weighs about 195 pounds, is heavy set, has blonde hair and wears round steel rimmed glasses. Since being back at USMCRD in the brig I heard from another member of my company that he was discharged and may now be in Chicago where his home is. The marine in the brig who told me this does not know the name of the marine from Chicago either.

"On November 10, 1967, about noon, I left USMCRD with two friends in a rented car for Los Angeles. We spent the night of Nov. 10 in the car on a beach in Los Angeles. I spent the next two nights at a home for servicemen where I was given three meals a day and a bed. It was run by some religious organization as I remember. My other two friends stayed there one night and then left for San Diego Saturday night, Nov. 11, as one had to be on duty Sunday morning, Nov. 12, and the other was going home on leave.

"These two friends were Dennis Klemick (phonetic spelling) and Al Buro and neither of them knew I was UA. They left me in Los Angeles only because I told them I had a friend, Jerry Palmer, who would help me get back to San Diego.

"On the evening of Sunday, November 12, I called the number that the marine with glasses had given me for Jerry Palmer. A woman answered and I asked for Jerry Palmer. She said Jerry wasn't at home, but she was his wife and that I could reach him at the office. I told her I was UA and she told me not to talk about it on the phone but to call the office, the number of which she gave me and which I do not now recall. I called the number, asked for Jerry and was told he wasn't there. I called Mrs. Palmer back and she told me to call the office again and ask for

Karen or Grey Robb, as they could probably help me even more than Jerry. I decided not to call that night but went back to the boarding house, spent the night and called again about 1:00 PM, Monday, November 13.

"My call was answered 'Draft Resistors' as it had been on Sunday and I asked for Karen. Karen was speaking. I told her I was UA from the Marines. She said 'stop right there, we won't talk about it on the phone. Come down to the office.' She then gave me directions as to how to get there.

"I found the office located on Broxton Avenue in Westwood about a block and a half from UCLA. It was in a two story building, on the second floor and a record shop was downstairs. In the window was a sign which read 'Dec. 3. Do it' referring to a demonstration planned for Dec. 3, 1967. I arrived at the office about 4:00 PM.

"Karen met me at the office. There was one other man there. I told Karen who I was and she asked me what I was going to do. I told her I didn't know but had thought about going to Canada. She told me that if I went I could never come back and that it would take me five years to obtain citizenship there. She then told me she could get me there but didn't say when or how.

"I stayed at the office until about 8:00 PM or 8:30 and typed about ten letters that were sent principibly to the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas. These letters were to be signed by the persons they were mailed to and returned to the office. In essence they stated that if some fellow who had burned his draft card and was then in jail was prosecuted the signers would have to be prosecuted also as they had done the same thing.

"That night Karen took me to the home of Marvin Gluck which was on Observation Drive. It was a white house. We stayed there alone until about midnight when Grey Robb came to the home. I stayed at this home all the time I was in Los Angeles. Karen told me the Glucks were in Canada visiting people and they were there all the while I was in Los Angeles. I never saw them. The Gluck's name was on the mail box and a lot of mail came for them.

"The time that I was in the office we heard Jerry Palmer on the radio at a demonstration at UCLA. I don't remember what the demonstration was or what he said. I never went back to the office again.

"On Tuesday, Nov. 14, I called Karen at the office several times and on one of these occassions Karen told me that there was another guy at the office in the same situation as I was and that she would bring him home. They arrived at about 10:00 PM that night. From then on there were four of us living at the Gluck home: myself, Karen, Grey Robb, and this other fellow who I knew as Fred. His last name was German and I never could pronounce it.

"I only saw Jerry Palmer once, the evening of Nov. 13 at the office after he'd been on the radio, and I never saw him again.

"Fred and I spent the rest of our time in Los Angeles driving around in a car that belonged to the Glucks. The registration for the car was in Gluck's name. Karen gave us the keys. We just went sight seeing mostly. Fred went to see his girl friend on one occassion, but I don't remember where or her name.

"Fred told me he was from Idaho and had been UA for about 3 months from Camp Pendleton. Some of the kids around town called him 'AWOL.'

"Fred and I were given identification by Karen on Friday, Nov. 17, 1967. The identification given to me consisted of five cards; a UCLA Recreation Card, an Immigration card, a health card, a library card and an airline youth card, all in the name of Don Templin. I signed the airline card and the immigration card but I suppose Don Templin signed the others. Fred got a Social Security Card and another card in the name of Grey Robb. Also Fred got an airlines card which he signed Grey Robb.

"Either Monday or Tuesday of the following week Karen took us to the airport (Los Angeles International) and we went to Western Airlines where we bought two tickets to Seattle, Washington with money that Karen had given us. She had given each of us $100.00. The same date we left Los Angeles on a direct flight for Seattle about 11:00 AM. I don't recall the flight number and we had only one-way tickets.

"The Gluck's car which we used in Los Angeles was a '66 Datsun, I believe and was green. It had four doors. The car Karen took us to the airport in was a 1958 Chevrolet Impala and had a pink top and a white bottom and belonged to Nancy whose last name I don't recall but she is the wife of Karen's lawyer. I drove Gluck's car most of the time.

"We arrived in Seattle about 3:00 PM or earlier and took a bus from the airport to they Greyhound terminal in Seattle. The same date we took a Greyhound bus to Port Angeles, Washington where we stayed in a motel, the name of which I don't remember, for two nights. The motel was across the road and about a block from an A-W Root Beer place. The motel was behind a service station which was either a Standard or DX.

We registered as Don Templin and Grey Robb. We asked a taxi driver to take us to the nearest motel to the Greyhound bus depot. It was about seven blocks from the depot.

"Our second day, it might have been a Sunday, we called Karen in Los Angeles as we were running short of money. She said she would send us some. She sent us $60 by Western Union in the name of Grey Robb. The money didn't get there until the following morning, a Monday, I believe.

"We then checked out of the motel and took a ferry to Victoria, Britisch Columbia. In Victoria we told the Customs Agents we were just visiting for a few days, they asked for identification which we gave them. They wrote our names down and passed us on.

"We then went to the Greyhound bus terminal in Victoria and got tickets to Vancouver. We left Victoria about 10:00 AM & arrived in Vancouver about 3:00 PM. There we got a room in a hotel_ the name of which I don't remember but which is located about three blocks from Greyhound. We stayed there one night and paid $12.50 Canadian. Again we registered as Grey Robb and Don Templin.

"The following afternoon, Tuesday_ I believe, we left Vancouver on Canadian Pacific Railroad for Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. I arrived in Regina about 3:00 AM_ Thursday. Immediately upon arriving in Regina I called Dr. John Bluett. His name and address which was 1200 Jubilee Ave., Regina_ had been given to me by Karen as the person I should contact in Canada. Fred had gotten off the train already in Calgary with someone he had met on the train. He had been given the same contact I had but he just decided to get off the train with the guy whose name I don't remember. Fred had told him he was AWOL and I think the guy was a homosexual.

"Dr. Bluett came and picked me up at the station as I told him Bill Garroway, whom I never met, of the Draft Resistors in the United States had sent me. He didn't ask any more questions. Karen had told me that only by using Garroway's name would Dr. Bluett permit me to stay in his home.

"I stayed in his home for the next two weeks. Two days after I arrived Fred showed up and stayed at the Dr.'s home about 1 day and then went to some other professor's home whose first name was Martin. After staying with Martin about a week Fred went to Saskatoon to live with another family whose name had been given him by Dr. Bluett. I never saw Fred again.

"While I lived in his home, Dr. Bluett lived there also his wife and daughter May about 18 years of age, and son John about 21. They all knew I was AWOL from the service. As far as I know only one other serviceman stayed with the Bluetts a sailor named Tom Baker who they told me is now at the Great Lakes Naval Station awaiting a Court Martial. He had left the Bluetts, gone home to Chicago and been turned in to the Navy.

"Dr. Bluett was a professor of psychology at the University of Regina and was writing a book in psychology while I was there. While I was there I worked for some other professor making soap at the Soap Box. In Regina it seemed like practically all the people associated with the draft resistors were professors.

"Dr. Bluett & Martin gave me $150.00 to go to Chicago to meet Kevin Burland and work with him for the Draft Resistors in Chicago. After I had been in Regina about two weeks, I took a Greyhound bus to Chicago and upon my arrival I called Kevin.

Kevin came down to the bus terminal and I told him I wanted to go home to Moline, Illinois to get a fake birth certificate. I was going to try and borrow the birth certificate of anyone I could find and use it as my own to get a passport to travel to England or Sweden to get away from the US and try to get citizenship over there.

"Kevin said O.K. for me to do it and so I bought another bus ticket for Moline and went to a hotel there and stayed overnight. The next day I got an apartment. A lot of friends saw me there and they knew I was UA. I had grown a beard and my hair was long. I stayed at the apartment about 3 weeks and as my cousin told me he was going to turn me in I decided to do it first. I then went home and saw my Mother and then the next day I turned myself into the Marine Corps Reserve Center in Moline.

"When we called Karen for the money from Port Angeles we called from the motel to the Draft Resistors office. We called collect. Karen answered and I told her Don Templin was calling and she got scared and asked me several questions to make sure who I was. I then gave her the phone number of the motel and our room number. She then called us back from a public phone booth and we told her we needed money and she said she would send it.

"Personally I never met Don Templin but I did meet Grey Robb. In Los Angeles only myself, Fred, Karen and Grey Robb knew my and Fred's UA status.

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SD 25-21550

"I Roy I. Magerkurth have read the statement consisting of 10 written pages. I signed this statement because it is true.

"/s/ Roy I. Magerkurth

"Witnesses:
"/s/ Harold Burgess Smith SA FBI San Diego 2/15/68
"/s/ Ovidio Cervantes FBI, San Diego 2/15/68"

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EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT

Date April 2, 1968

ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH, Marine Serial Number 237 03 44, U. S. Maine Corps, San Diego, was interviewed by SA's OVIDIO CERVANTES and HAROLD BURGESS SMITH, after having identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. MAGERKURTH was immediately advised of his rights as shown in the executed waiver of rights form.

A group of eleven different photos were shown to MAGERKURTH by SA CERVANTES. MAGERKURTH picked KAREN BELLENBACK and GREGORY MERLE ROBB's photographs and advised that these two individuals were the ones that helped him in Los Angeles when he was in an AWOL status. MAGERKURTH further advised that when he saw GREGORY ROBB he had shaven off his moustache and beard.

MAGERKURTH further advised he recalled that the name of KAREN's attorney was BILL SMITH. He was asked if BILL SMITH could be WILLIAM GORDON SMITH and he replied that he thought so. He further advised that it was the car of NANCY SMITH, the wife of KAREN's attorney, in which he and FRED were driven to the airport.

MAGERKURTH further advised he would be going on a 20-day leave starting sometime in the first weeks of April and that he would be going home to Moline, Illinois. He advised that upon his return he would be stationed at Camp Pendleton, California.

On 3/25/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 25-21559

by SA's HAROLD BURGESS SMITH and OVIDIO CERVANTES OC/gdb Date dictated 3/27/68

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Date April 3, 1968

ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH, United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, advised that FRED (Last Name Unknown), UA Marine from Camp Pendleton who accompanied him to Canada, could have been FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, after having heard interviewing Agent mention the name.

MAGERKURTH advised that FRED met a girl named NANCY (Last Name Unknown) at Fort Angeles, Washington. NANCY had long dark brown hair and was about five feet eight inches in height. NANCY accompanied them to Vancouver, British Columbia, and she was going with them to Regina. NANCY got upset while on the trip and did not continue the trip to Regina.

MAGERKURTH further advised that the draft resistance in Los Angeles, California, had advised FRED and himself that if they were apprehended by American authorities not to say anything, just to tell them that they refused to talk to American authorities. They were also told that if they were questioned by Canadian authorities to advise them that they were just going to visit in Canada. ROY and FRED were given false identities in Los Angeles and were instructed that once in Canada they should change their names. ROY advised that he decided to keep the name DON TEMPLIN and even got a driver's license in Canada under that name. ROY advised that FRED might have changed his name while in Canada. He further advised he knew FRED was going to leave and look for work in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

On 3/28/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 25-21550

by SA OVIDIO CERVANTES/ mel Date dictated 4/1/68

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Date June 26, 1968

ROY IRVIN MAGERKAURTH, Marine Serial Number 2370344, Schools Battalion, was interviewed.

At the outset of the interview, prior to any questioning, MAGERKAURTH stated "I remember that guy's name. It's FRED ESPENSCHADE."

When questioned concerning this comment, MAGERKAURTH stated that he went on unauthorized absence from Camp Pendleton, California, on November 13, 1967, and traveled directly to Los Angeles, California, where he met FRED ESPENSCHADE. He stated that he met ESPENSCHADE through a "resistance type organization" and with the aid of this organization traveled with FRED ESPENSCHADE to Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

MAGERKAURTH advised that he was previously interviewed by FBI Agents regarding this matter but at the time of interview was unable to recall the address of the "resistance type organization" in Los Angeles, California. He advised that upon pondering the matter in his mind, he believes the address of the organization is 123 or 143 Broxton Avenue, Los Angeles, California. He advised that the organization occupies an office in a large red brick building which is situated near the University of California at Los Angeles. He further advised that situated across the street from the organization's office is a Rexall Drug Store.

At the conclusion of the interview, a series of the following photographs were displayed to MAGERKAURTH whereon he identified the photograph of FREDERICK ESPENSCHADE as the individual who accompanied him with the assistance of the resistance organization from Los Angeles, California, to Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada:

JERRY LYNN YOUNG, born October 2, 1942, at Russellville, Alabama;

LESLIE EARL TABB, Marine Serial Number 1968540;

On 6/20/68 at Camp Pendleton, California File # SD 25-21550

by SA HERBERT H. BUTLER, Jr.: kdw Date dictated 6/21/68

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FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, born April 8, 1949, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;

JACK LEE GARRISON, FBI Number 20652A, taken May 5, 1949, at San Diego, California.

KENNETH CONWAY, FBI Number 300318, taken May 7, 1949, at San Diego, California.

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2. Statements of U.S. Marine FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE
   a. By Special Agents, FBI
   b. By Special Agents, Naval Investigative Service

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DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO

Date December 5, 1968

FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, Marine Serial Number 2331867, was interviewed at Air Police Headquarters, Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota.

ESPENSCHADE was advised it was desired to interview him concerning any help he had received in going to Canada, the identity of any individual who may have helped him, his route, and all details he could recall.

ESPENSCHADE informed that he knew his rights, that he could have refused to even come to the interviewing room, that he knew he was not required to say anything, and that he would refuse to furnish any information whatsoever, even if granted immunity. He claimed to have $40,000 at his disposal, that he would obtain the services of an attorney, and if required he would go to jail. He stated that people have "ratted" on him and he would never do this, and would not give testimony which might result in someone going to jail. He admitted he had gone to Canada, having flown from the Los Angeles area to Seattle and having been in Port Angeles, Washington. He said he paid hisown way. He would make no further statements.

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On 11/29/68 at Grand Forks, North Dakota File # Minneapolis 25-11094 ~~Los Angeles 25-80831~~

by SA MERLE E. NELSON/jsm Date dictated 11/29/68

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Grand F orks Air Force Base, North
Dakota
December 6, 1968

I, Frederick W. Espenschade, make the following voluntary statement to Merle E. Nelson who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised of my rights and I have signed a waiver of rights form.

On S eptember 16, 1967, I left Camp Pendleton, California. After that I tried to go to Canada on my own but at Blaine, Washington, they would not let me across into Canada. I went back home and in Pocatello, Idaho I was in jail as AWOL (Absent withou leave). After about 15 days they gave me a voluntary return. I went to Los Angeles, flying there, and I decided I was not going to return to Camp Pendleton. No one advised me concerning this decision. I went to Hollywood, California, arriving there about October 16, 1967. I later left Hollywood about November 18, 1967 and flew to Seattle, Washington from Los Angeles on Western Airlines. I then went on to Port Angeles, Washington the same day by bus and I stayed in a motel at Port Angeles for two days. I had gone from Los Angeles with a man known to me as Donald Templeton. I had about $100 in cash. In Seattle at the bus station I met a girl by the name of Nancy Harper and ~~xxxx~~ F.W.E. she went with Templeton and myself by bus to Port Angeles. I stayed in the motel with Nancy Harper and Donald Templeton had another room there. From Port Angeles the three of us, Nancy Harper, Templeton and myself, took a ferry to Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. I had not known Nancy Harper prior to this. She is an American I believe. From Victoria we went to Vancouver, British Columbia, stayed there two days, and then purchased train tickets to Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. On arriving at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Nancy Harper and I got off and Templeton continued on to Regina, Saskatchewan. Nancy Harper and I stayed in Calgary about three days and I did not see x her again after this. I then went to Regina where I contacted a Canadian citizen there, Dunc Bluett, a Professor at the

F.W.E.

University of Saskatchewan at Regina. I stayed with friends of Bluett's at Regina for about a week, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe who is a doctor, president or vice president of the University of Saskatchewan. They sent me from there to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan where I stayed with a C. Edward Mahood for about 7 weeks. Mahood was a professor at the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. At Saskatoon I got a Canadian drivers license in the name of Gregory Frederick Robb. From Saskatoon I F.W.E. was sent to Toronto for legal help to try to get me into the country permanentl to become a citizen. I went to the Toronto anti-Draft and at that time Mark Satain, an American from Texas was running the Toronto anti-Draft. I consulted with Satain and he advised me that I could not enter Canada legally and probably could not become a landed immigrant. I talked to a Canadian lawyer there but I don't remember his na I stayed in Toronto for about a week and they then shipped me to Hamilton, Ontario where I stayed for F.W.E. about two weeks with a man and his wife. This was still part of the anti-draft organization there. Then I went back to Toronto and stayed there until about the middle of June, 1968. In Toronto I had stayed with various friends and I cannot remember names and addresses. On arriving in Toronto the second time I stayed at 173 Spadina Road for about 10 days and then at 115 Spadina Road wher I continued to live until June, 1968. The latter address was a big house which was operated by the "hippies". I ran the place. There were many Americans there. I had contact with the Toronto Anti-Draft while at 115 Spadina but they did not run this place. However, if the Toronto Anti-Draft F.W.E. needed a place for a "draft dodger" to stay I would help in finding a place, either at this address or some othe place. The Toronto Anti-Draft did not finance this place which was financed by help from various places and some of the occupants, including myself, occasionally worked to obtain money, such as at a car wash. About the middle of June I left and I hitchhiked from Montreal to Vancouver and back about five times, living by my "wits". I arrived in Winnipeg, Canada the latter part of July or early August, 1968.

F.W.E.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

After I left Toronto I was strictly on my own with no help from anyone. In Winnipeg I worked for a construction company. About October 3 or 4, 1968 I was arrested in F.W.E. ~~[illegible]~~ Winnipeg, Canada by the Winnipeg Police Department, and I have been in jail since that time.

After arriving in Hollywood about October 16, 1967, I met a lot of military personnel who were AWOL or deserters. I became known as "AWOL". Three or four weeks after arriving in Hollywood while walking down the street some man whose identity I do not know asked me if I was a deserter. I said no and he remarked it was alright, he was not a police officer. This man gave me a phone number to call. I called the number he gave me which turned out to be the Los Angeles Draft Resistance. I believe that is the name they used. I called the same day I ~~x~~ was given the phone number. The man in contacting me said something about these people have been trying to get in touch with me. I had a girl friend in Glendale, [redacted] I had been seeing her during this time I had been in Hollywood and Glendale, California. I had rented a room on Western Boulevard in Glendale, with two other men. We just slept there and were there very little. I do not remember the exact address. [redacted] [redacted] was only 15 years of age. Although she knew I was a deserter she thought I had been in Vietnam.

When I called the Los Angeles Draft Resistance a girl answered the phone. This girl, Sharon, last name not recalled, asked me if I wanted to take a trip. I asked what kind of trip and she said she could not talk about that over the phone. She said they would meet me in an hour at Pandora's Box on the "Strip". I understand Pandora's Box was a place but there is no building there now. F.W.E. ~~[illegible]~~ I went to this place and Greg Robb came by in a blue car, I believe a Chevrolet Nova. I had been told what type of car would pick me up by Sharon. I got in the car with Robb and he asked me if I was AWOL, I said yes, and he said "let's go". He took me to a place near the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in Westwood, a district in Los Angeles, to an

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F.W.E.

office building. I don't remember seeing any sign in the window or on the door to designate the office. Robb took me to the office where I met Sharon and several others whose names I do not recall. Sharon asked me where I was from, how long I had been gone. She asked if I would like to go to Canada. I said I would. She said she could help me get out of the country. She said they would fly me to Seattle and then take a bus to Port Angeles, Washington, and a ferry to Victoria, British Columbia. She said they would get me identification papers. I did get identification papers a couple of days later. I had my own Idaho drivers license on me in my own name. I was then sent to Tapanga Canyon, which is on the outskirts of Los Angeles, in a big canyon. They took me to a house on top of a steep hill. I don't know whose house it was but I understood the two people who resided there were in Canada at the time. I did not see the people who owned the house. At the office of the Los Angeles Draft Resistance someone gave me the keys to a 1967 Fiat, four door, red in color, and I drove this the remainder of the time I was in Los Angeles. I drove this car from the office of the Los Angeles Draft Resistance to the house in Tapanga Canyon. Sharon rode with me. She stayed there until Robb came up the same day. I believe Sharon was Robb's girl friend and I am not sure if they were married. A person known to me as Don Templeton was at this house and is the one who went into Canada with me. He was a deserter from the Marine Corps Recruit Depot and he had a specialist jobs. I never did know his true name. I stayed at this house for about 10 days and during this time I drove the 1967 Fiat which was made available to me. Templeton xxxx F.W.E. was with me and we traveled around the Los Angeles area in this car. Sharon and Robb stayed at this house at night. They usually came in late at night and were not there during the day.

After a couple of days at this house Sharon and Robb brought me some identification in the name of Gregory Myrll Robb. They gave me three different identification cards. One was for the Los Angeles City Public Works Commission I

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F.W.E.

believe. It showed I had driven four wheel drive trucks and was an indication I had worked for the city. I cannot remember what the other identification was. The identification was all made out and I assumed it was ROBB's identification. The day I left for Seattle DONALD TEMPLETON and I went to Western Airlines at the Los Angeles International Airport with Sharon and we made application for a youth identification card to travel at reduced rate on the airline. I obtained this card, red in color, and Templeton also received one. Sharon had told us the names of some professors at UCLA in case we were asked by the Western Airlines representatives who our professors were. I don't think we were asked this. They asked us on the application for our height, weight, color of eyes and hair and date of birth. They did not ask Sharon any questions. F.W.E. [illegible] F.W.E. [illegible] Sharon had given me $110 in cash soon after I had met her and she told me to take it. This money was for spending while I was in Los Angeles. She also gave Templeton $110.00. I also had quite a little of my own money. While in Los Angeles I went back to the office of the Los Angeles Draft Resistance just once, about five or six days after I had first been there. Templeton was with me, we just said hello to a few people and left. I may have dealt with others at this office and I would probably remember some of them if I saw them but I do not remember names.

I purchased my own ticket on Western Airlines from the money I had. Sharon saw Templeton and myself off and we flew nonstop to Seattle, arriving there about 10:30 or 11:00A.M. The bus left Seattle about 10:00 P.M. the same day. At the bus depot I met Nancy Harper. We purchased our own bus tickets and went to Port Angeles, Washington. At Port Angeles Templeton wired for money to the Los Angeles Draft Resistance and they sent him $50 I believe. I signed for the money when it arrived but Templeton got it as I had my own money. We purchased our own tickets on the ferry and also purchased our own tickets in Canada.

F.W.E.

Before leaving Los Angeles someone at the Los Angeles Draft Resistance had given us the name of Bluett and told us to go to his place. We were not given any other names of persons to contact. When I arrived at Bluett's residence Templeton was there. He apparently stayed in Regina quite a while as when I came back through Regina in June, 1968 I learned from friends there that Templeton had returned to the United States.

I have read this statement of six pages and it is true.

Frederick W. Espenschade

FWE.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, N .D.
December 9, 1968

I, FREDERICK W. ESPENSCHADE, make the following voluntary statement to Merle E. Nelson who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation . I have been advised of my rights and I have signed a waiver of rights form.

I have been shown a photograph of MARVIN ALLEN GLUCK. I stayed at his place in Taranga Canyon on Observation drive near Los Angeles, California. I never saw him or his wife and I was told GLUCK and his wife were in Vancouver, British Columbia while at their ~~xxx~~ FWE place.

I have been shown a photograph of JEREMY MICHAEL PALMER. I met him at a demonstration on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, a demonstration against the Dow Chemical Company. I don't remember seeing him at the office of the Los Angeles Draft Resistance and I had no other contact with him.

I have been shown a photograph of GREGORY MERLE ROBB. He is the person who picked me up ~~xxx~~ FWE originally at what I mentioned as Pandora's Box and took me to the office. He and ~~XXXXXX SHARON~~ DELLENBACH are the two persons who stayed at the home of MARVIN GLUCK with me and ROY MAGERKURTH. I previously referred to ~~SHARON DELLENBACH~~ FWE KAREN DELLENBACH as SHARON. I have been shown a photograph of ~~XX~~ KAREN ELAINE DELLENBACH. She is the person I previously referred to as SHARON and is the person I talked to at the Los Angeles Draft Resistance.

I have been shown a photograph of ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH. He is the person I stayed with at the home of MARVIN GLUCK at Tapanga Canyon and the person I travelled with from Los Angeles to Canada.

I have been shown a photograph of WILLIAM DAVID GARAWAY. I never saw him. KAREN DELLENBACH told me to contact him in Victoria, British Columbia but I never did so. She told me to contact him and gave me his address, which I don't remember. I recognize his name, DAVE GARAWAY. The photograph of GARAWAY looks vaguely like someone I know. . I was supposed to contact him about getting Canadian citizenship.

I have been shown a photograph of DON FRED TEMPLIN. I heard about him but never saw him. MAGERKURTH used identification in his name.

At the office of the Los Angeles Resistance I just saw KAREN DELLENBACH and GREGORY ROBB. I saw none of the others whose photographs were shown me at this office. I met other people at this office but I don't remember their names. I might recognize some of them if I saw them again.

No one else stayed at Tapanga Canyon at the home of GLUCK while I stayed there except MAGERKURTH although one weekend there were about 20 people there, some of whom may have stayed overnight.

The car I drove while in Los Angeles, previously referred to as a Fiat, was on reflection a Japanese car and could have been a Datsun. It was red, a four door, had bucket seats, and had 4 speeds. I did all the driving of this car.

FWE

On the day I left Los Angeles KAREN drove MAGERKURTH and I there in what I believe was a 1956-58 Oldsmobile, blue top and white sides, a four door, battered up. I do not know who this car belonged to.

While in Port Angeles, Washington, MAGERKURTH could have telephoned the office of the Los Angeles Draft Resistance as he went to town one day and I did not accompany him. I do know he received a money order by Western Union for about $50 but it must have been addressed to me as I signed for it and had to pay about $2 or $2.50 for the telegram.

PALMER and ROBB when I saw them appeared as in the photographs shown me. MAGERKURTH had long side burns when I saw him.

Before leaving Los Angeles I had an Idaho Drivers license. KAREN DELLENBACH told me I had better give that to her to destroy and I gave it to her.

I presently have identification in the name of GREGORY FREDERICK ROBB, all of which I obtained in Canada on my own. The identification given to me in the name GREGORY MERLE ROBB I destroyed.

I have been shown a copy of a Western Airlines Youth Fare Identification Card. I filled out this card entirely and signed it GREG ROBB.

I believe that Idid get a Social Security Card in the name of GREGORY MERLE ROBB from ROBB or BELLENBACH.

A t the residence of GLUCK in Tapanga Canyon I remember meeting a man and wife and I believe he was a lawyer. The women gave MAGERKURTH and I some ideas of what to expect in Canada; I think she told me someabout Calgary, what to look out for and how to conduct ourselfes so the police would not pick us up. ~~xNeither~~ FWE Neither of these individuals were instrumental in helping to get into Canada.

In Canada I met three people that were in correspondence with and associated with the Draft Resistance underground.

MARK SATIN. He is from Houston or Dallas, Texas. He worked for the Toronto Anti-Draft, was a draft dodger and is still there so far as I know.

BERNIE JAFFE. An A merican from New York City and a draft dodger.

MIKE STEELE, 240 B acific Ave., Toronto, as of a bout 6 months ago. I think he is an American but do not know where~~xxx~~ FWE he is from in the states. He is now a Canadian citizen.

In January or February, 1968 the Toronto A nti-Draft sent out about 10,000

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FWE

booklets which were sent all over the United States. I helped put these together.

JIM CAIRNS who resides at 1 Mountain Ave., telephone 527-2857, Hamilton Ontario. He is married and takes in deserters and draft dodgers. He takes them back into the United States and then back into Canada so they can get in legally. This is only deserters as draft dodgers do not have this trouble. CAIRNS is a Canadian.

I have read this three page statement which is true.

Frederick W. Espenschade

Witnessed
Merle E. Nelson, Special Agent, FBI

Resident Agency
C[illegible]p Pendleton, California.

7 March 1969
1015 hrs.,

I, Frederick Wayne ESPENSCHADE, PVT USMC 2331867, currently confined to the brig, FWE Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendlton, California have been informed by Mr. W. F. PHILIP FWE who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of thenOffice of Naval Intelligence that I a to be questioned concering the alleged offense of desertion and my activities while a deserter FWE, ~~that~~ of which I am suspected, that I have the right to remain silent and do not have to make any statements at all, and that anything I do say or statements I domake may be used as evidence against me in trial bycourts-martial. Mr. PHILIP advised me that I have the right to consult with a lawyer of my own choosing if I desire. Mr. PHILIP informed me that I also have the right to have a lawyer present during this interview and while this statement is being prepared. Mr. PHILIP informed me that I may obtain a lawyer FWE of my own choosing or if I wish Marine Corps FWE authority will appoint a lawyer for me without cost to me. Mr. PHILIP has further advised me FWE that I have the right to terminate this interview at any time for any reason. I do not desire to consult with a lawyer or ahave a lawyer present at this interview. I make this voluntary statement with full knowledge of my rights under Article 31(b) of the UniformCode of Military Justice and it is made without any threats being made against me or any promises having been extended to me.

I wish to make the following voluntary additional istatememt to that statement I made on 2-25-69.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

I was arrested by the Winnipeg, Canada police on 10-03-68 on a petty theft charge of stealing a ashtryay from the Paddle-Wheel FWE restaurant located in the Hudson Bay Department Store inWinnipeg. I was confined for 3 weeks FWE in local jail and 3 weeks FWE in the HEADINGLY PROVINCIAL GOAL(JAIL) until I was deported to the United States on [illegible]-26-68.

[redacted]

2

I know that the Winnipeg

for my helping deserters from the American Armd Forces.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

At the time of my arrest I was renting a room for $30.00 a month at 200 Colony Winnipeg,. To get money while living in Winnipeg I sold a hippie type underground newspaper called the THE LOVING COUCH, and THE BLACK CAT PRESS(this last newspaper did not sell good and it went out of business , tel number fo for this paper was 943-7622)., I also pan-handled beg for money, [redacted] [redacted]; I would estimate I was earning about $50.00 a week. [redacted] I also lived at 240 Good Street Winnipeg and for a short period of time I lived at 85 Picadill Ave, East Kilodona, Winnipeg, Canada.

As I mentioned in my first statement I had hitch-hiked across Candda for a period of time, visiting hippies and Canadian friends and ended up in Winnipeg in middle of July 1968 until I was arrested on 10-03-68. While I was in Winnipeg I again began the DESERTERS ANONYMOUS because I found that there were many deserters from the American Armed Forces in the area looking for help.

I was living at 240 Good Street that I began my operations again with the help of an organization called C.R.Y.P.T. I forgotten what it stood for but it was located at 557 Broadway Winnipeg and it was an organization to help hippies an youngsters it did both good and not so good, by not so good it also provided drugs to thosewho wanted it. Lori RUBEN and Allen AHOFF, Canadians, were the head " honschos" of CRYPT and they helpd me. I had developed the nickname of ~~SANDMAN~~ A CAPTAIN AMERICA at that time and many hippies knew me and they would refere deserters to me or tell me how to contact them. With the assistanc of RUBEN and AHOFF we began operations operating from my apartment and from the CRYPT. When a hippe would inform me that a deserter wanted help I would make arrangemens to meet him at the Paddle-Wheel restaurant in the Hudson Bay Store and take them to my apartment or to the CRYPT. We had a secret room, a back room with a telephone not open to everyone who came into the CRYPT.

FWE
personnel, and I never met a Negro Desserter inCanada althought I did meet one
FWE
in Los Angeles, Calif, at b[illegible] I don't know his name. The deserters were for the
FWE
most part able to make their way to Canada w either with the help of the
FWE
Draft Resistance group underground in the States or on theirown but once in
Canada many of them needed someone to help them survice. The deserters were
looking for a place to stay, Canadian Identification Cards, and drugs and girls,
in about that order. Many of them use nick names taken from slang terms used by
dopers, such as " acid" or " acid head", "speed," or " loosers". I made it a
point to study some Canadian law and was able to brief the deserters about the
FWE
Canadianlaw regarding their status; We were allow to stay, as long as we did not
FWE FWE
commit crimes, or create disturbance, can't be deported unless you commit a offense.
RUBEN and AHOFF were brief the deserters on livng condictions in Canada, work
conditios, and how to get along with the Canadians. I would say we had about
5 or less deserters at all times and they stayed with us from a month or less.
FWE FWE
While waitigg we were getting them Identidication Cards; primerily Canadian
Birth Certificate cards; and Social Insurance Cards which are the same as the
American SocialSecurity Cards. RUBEN had a girl friend whom I did not met and
did not know her name but she worked in the Winnipeg GeneralHospitalor the Grace
Hospital in Winnipeg and she got us the blank birth certificate cards and we
then forged the name of A.E. WILBY REGISTRAR GENERAL on the cards. This was a
small bluish-green card. The Social Insurance Card was more difficult to come by,
we had to buy these and we paid about $25.00 for them from persons who wanted
FWE FWE
money usually to buy drugs, and some we got fro paying as high as $50.00 fr.
FWE
I had a Canadian girl frien whose father was JACOB GOLDBERG, he was President
FWE FWE
of a Shoe Manufacturing Company and he got us blank green applications forms to
FWE FWE FWE
enable us to send awy fro the Social Insurance Card. We then forge the names
FWE
on the cards and given them to the deserters. We also helped some ofthem get
FWE
[illegible] with GOLDBERGin his plant and sent some to International Nickle Mines,
[illegible] Thompson, Manitoba, Canada. At one time we got 20 blank Social Insurance blanks
FWE

2

I only recall one or two deserters who wanted to go toSweden, for them we get them a railroad ticket to [illegible]nc uver, B.C. and they were to [illegible] a Dr. J.R. STEVENS, of Burnaby, B.C. who was at the University of British Columbia, and I never met him, but I understand he got forged passports and gave them money for a trip to Sweden. Isaw one of the passports and it looked very godd.

FWE

I do not recall nor did I know the name of all the deserters who came to Winnipeg

FWE FWE

but as most of them did not fully trust us and they were still concerned with the fact they were deserters. I remember a Bruce MICHALESON, a Marine and a Dave MASON, a navyman who desertered from Long Beach, Calif. I don't know where they

FWE

are now. I also recallmeeting a Mike HURD who I believe immigrated to Canada whic can be done even though one was a deserter. I also recall a DUQUETT but do not know anythigg else about him. I did not forge any passports and actually had nothingto do with them, only think I forged was the birth certificate and the Social Insurance Cards. We told the deserte s to get their own drive s license, and to go to any free cl inic and get a Hospital Insurance Card which would be done as many of the men had the " clap".

Irecall while I was in the Winnipeg jail, there was a American deserter who was from USMC and whom I think was Mike GILMAN, he was arres ed for possession of "pot" marijuan and was going to be deported back to theStates when he escaped. He had a girl friend inWinnipeg who had money for him and a passport and he got away to Sweden. I would described himas a W-M-A age 19 or 20, 5'9", black hair, green eyes.

I recall a deserters from thea Army who was graduate of Harvard or Yale,

FWE

and who lived in Akon. He was going to School and had a job in Winnipeg .

In Vancouver, B.C. there is a cover name for the hippies of COAL AID, who could help deserters and in Regina at 2925 14th ave is a hi pie house that helps deserters.

In Torontoy while helping deserters besides Mark Satin and Bernie Jaffie Anthur Dean a canadian helped us. I believe that in Rosslyn ,B.C, there is a colony of deserters living about 50 or 70 and they are trying to be self-supporting, [illegible] deser ers onthe island I mentioned in the first statement.

2

I had met a draft dodg by the name of Bob BERNHARDT, om New York who lived at 1962 Maisan Ave, Apt. FWE Montreat, Canada and he worked at the Bell Telephone Company , alsoa Mike STEELE draft dodger who lived at 240 Pacific Ave, Toronto, Canada; he was a teacher atnd had classes at Univ of Toronto. He helped us at times for the DESERTERS ANONIM S.

Gene PREOTT, Canadian of 67 Glouchester Toronto, Canada he was a member of the YOUNG SOCIALISTS and he helped get Canadian IdentificationCards for our use for the deserters. I stayed at the Hippke house inToronto FWE Canad a with the YORKVILLE DIGGERS at 115 Spadini Rd, Tel 923-0446 where I met hippies and deserters and draft dodgers. Andri AUBIN a Canadian of 10,000 block of 145 Parthenais, Montreal, tel 384-6173, helped us wit the deserters for aid and advice. There was a deserter by the name of Andy TOPPLIN who did live at 46 Harriet Winnipeg, Canada. He was fro the USMC and I think from Camp Pendleton, FWE California. We got him Identification cards and I think he workd as a casual laborer for ABC. Employment clearing house.

I have tried to provide all the necessary information that has been asked of me, I have a bad memory for names, but some of my lack of recall of details and names is because of my heavy use of methedrine or speed. I was " high" most of the time.

I helped the American deserters as I mentioned above not for pay but to give them a start inCanada. There were many Canadians who gave us help and provided us with funds and Identification Cards.

The above statement, consistingofthis and four other typewritten pages was typed by Mr. PHILIP in my presence and it is truee and correct.

I have read, understand and initialed corrections to the above statement consisting of this and four other pages and is true and Correct. -

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Frederick W. B-

Subscrib d and sworn to before me on this 7th dayof March 1969 at the Resident

Pendleton, California.

RESIDENT AGENCY
CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

25 February 1969
1220 Hours

I, Frederick Wayne ESPENSCHADE, PVT USMC, 2331867, presently assigned to 2nd Battalion, 2nd ITR, MCB, Camp Pendleton, California, have been informed by Mr. William F. PHILIP and Mr. John J. SCHRODER, who have identified FWE themselves as Special Agents of the Office of Naval Intelligence, that I am to be questioned concerning the alleged offense of desertion, of which I am suspected; that I have the right to remain silent and do not have to make any statement at all, and that anything I do say or statement I do make may be used as evidence against me in a trial by court-martial. Mr. PHILIP and Mr. SCHRODER advised me that I have the right to consult with a lawyer of my own choosing, if I desire. Mr. PHILIP and Mr. SCHRODER informed me that I also have the right to have a lawyer present during this interview and while this statement is being prepared. Mr. PHILIP and Mr. SCHRODER informed me that I may obtain a lawyer of my own choosing, or if I wish, Marine Corps authority will appoint a lawyer for me without cost to me. Mr. PHILIP and Mr. SCHRODER have further advised me that I have the right to terminate this interview at any time for any reason. I do not desire to consult with a lawyer or have a lawyer present at this interview. I make this voluntary statement with full knowledge of my rights under Article 31(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and it is made without any threats having been made against me or any promises having been extended to me.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

I was born [redacted] I am a white male, American, single, 6'1", 165 pounds, with brown hair and blue eyes. My SSN is [redacted] I completed up to the 11th grade in high school, and my current Home of Record is 377 Yale Street, Rexburg, Idaho. I entered the Marine Corps 05-26-1967.

Prior to my enlisting in the service, I was interested in being a ski instructor, and in auto racing. [redacted]

3

Attach. (1)

Second page of voluntary statement of Frederick Wayne ESPENSCHADE, PVT USMC, 2331867, dated 25 February 1969.

At the time I was interviewed by the Marine Corps Recruiting Sergeant, in Pocatello Idaho, I was given the assurance that I would be able to receive training as a deisel mechanic with the Marine Corps. I completed recruit training at MCRD, San Diego, and was transferred to 2nd ITR at Camp Pendleton for further training; at which time I learned that my MOS in the Marine Corps would be that of an infantryman (0311). Four days after I arrived at ITR, I went UA for 8 or 9 hours; turned myself in; went UA for two days; turned myself in; went to the Brig for six weeks; and five days after release from the Brig, and after I had received a check for back pay of $60.00, I went UA again for a total of fifteen months. On or about 16 September 1967, I went UA from 2nd ITR, eventually ending up at Pocatello, Idaho, where I was picked up by the authorities and given stragglers' orders back to Camp Pendleton. I arrived in Los Angeles, California, on or about 16 October 1967. I decided to stay in this area, and went to Hollywood and to Glendale, where I began to associate with the hippies.

During the period from October 1967 to November 1967, I became well known among many of the hippies, and many of them knew that I was UA from the Marine Corps, and I was using the nick name of AWOL. About the early part of November 1967, I was on my way to a party near UCLA, when a white male, American, age 24/25, a UCLA student, approached me and engaged me in conversation regarding myself and my current status. He knew quite a bit about me; that I was UA from the Marine Corps. He asked me if I had ever thought about going to Canada or to Sweden, and I indicated some interest in going, so he provided me with a telephone number, which I do not recall now. He said if I called this number, I would be able to get some assistance. I do not recall this man's name.

Fake name
That/evening , I called the number he had given me, and I believe the answer on the telephone was the Los Angeles Draft Resistance, and it was answered by a female. She told me not to do any talking, as the telephone might be bugged, after I told her who I was and what I wanted. She was aware that I would be agreeable to taking a trip, and she told me to wait around for two days, and then they would pick me up at a pre-agreed [illegible] About two days later, I was picked up while waiting at the corner of Sunset Strip

where formerly the nightclub PANDORA's BOX had been located. I was taken to the office of the LA Draft Resisters, which is located on BROXTON Avenue in Westwood, which was near the UCLA campus. The office was on the 2nd floor of the building. When I got there, I met this girl named Karen, whose voice was the same as the one on the telephone when I called this office two nights before. There were a group of young people in the office, and it appeared to me that they were interested in a demonstration that was to take place. Karen was intelligent and appeared to be the spokesman for the office, and she wanted to know if I was willing to go to Canada. I indicated I would be willing. She was aware that I was UA from the Marine Corps, and she also knew my correct name.

In the office, that night, I also met another Marine who was UA, who went by the name of Don TEMPLETON, but whose correct name was Roy MAGERMAURTH. He indicated he also would be willing to go to Canada. Karen said that it would take several days to make preparations for us, before we could go to Canada, and she provided us with a place to stay, at the home of Marvin HLUCK, who at the time we stayed at his home, was in Canada with his wife. I never met the man, but I understand he is a writer. This home was located in Topanga Canyon. TEMPLETON and I stayed there between 8 and 10 days. One evening, while we were there, a group of people, primarily students, came to the house and talked to us about ourselves, why we were UA, our interests, etc. They were not interested in any type of military information, but were trying to find out how we felt about military life, and Vietnam. Karen came to the house, and incidentally I do not know her last name, and I would describe her as female, white, American, age 21/22, blonde hair, blue eyes, 5'8", and shapely. Karen indicated that she had the necessary items for us to go to Canada, and wanted to find out if we were still interested in going. We both said Yes, and Karen gave each of us $110.00 in cash, and Identification Cards. I don't know what cards she gave Don TEMPLETON, but she gave me the following: an ID Card which indicated I had been employed by the Los Angeles Water Works as a jeep driver; a UCLA Student Card, and a Social Security Card. Later I got a WESTERN AIRLINE Student Discount Card, and all were in the name I was now using: Gregory Meryil [illegible]. To my knowledge,

FWE.

all the ID Cards given to Don TEMPLETON were in the name of TEMPLETON, which he was using then. Karen then drove us to the Los Angeles International Airport, in a 1958 Oldsmobile Sedan, on the morning of 26 November 1967. We purchased one way tickets to Seattle, Washington, in the amount $45.50. Don and I caught a Western Airlines plane and arrived at Seattle about noon the same day. We did some sight-seeing in Seattle and that night caught a bus to Fort ~~EM~~ FWE Angeles, Washington. While on the bus, I met a young lady by the name of Nancy HARPER, and she went with us to Port Angeles and stayed with us at the same motel. I believe this was on a Friday night, and the next Ferry Boat to Victoria, British Columbia, was not available for two days. While at Port Angeles, Don apparently ran out of money or became low on the money Karen had given him, and he wired back to Karen for more money. She sent us a money order for $50.00 in my name.

I believe it was early Sunday morning, that we caught a ferry to Victoria, British FWE ~~[illegible]~~ Columbia, where I told the Canadian Customs Officers I was planning to visit friends in Vancouver. We then caught a bus in Victoria (all three of us) to Vancouver, where we checked in at the Alcazar Hotel. Nancy was still with me as I had told her that I was UA from the Marine Corps, and was going to Canada to stay. She had agreed to come along with me.

The first night in Vancouver, Nancy and I went to a movie, and while walking down the street, we met ten males, all with short hair, who after a few minutes of conversation, turned out to be UA Marines from Camp Pendleton also. There were ten of them, and they were all selling copies of the Underground newspaper, printed by hippies, known as the Georgia Straight, which sold for 25 cents a copy. I did not know the names of any of these UA Marines, nor did I ever see them again. After two days in Vancouver, the three of us boarded the Canadian Pacific Railway, our destination Regina, FWE Saskatchewan /Canada. While riding the train, I met somehippies, and we decided to get off the train at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. We stayed ~~their~~ there FWE for two days, having a ball, and it was at this time that Nancy and I broke up our relationship. TEMPLETON had stayed on the train [illegible] to Regina. I then took the train to Regina, from Calgary, where I contacted

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F42

Fifth page of voluntary statement of Frederick Wayne ESPENSCHADE, PVT USMC, 2331667, dated 25 February 1969.

Duncan BLUETT, a Canadian citizen, Professor of Psychology at the University of Saskatchewan. He was the contact Karen had told us to look up when we got to Regina. His only interest in me was to provide me with information about Canada, and further contacts for me. I stayed at Professor BLUETT's house for two days, which waslocated on Jubilee Avenue, and then I went to the home of Mr. SMYTHE, who was either vice president or president of the University. Again his only interest was to provide me with information about Canada, and a place to sleep and eat. When I went to Mr. SMYTHE's home, Don TEMPLETON was still at BLUETT's home.

F.W.E.

From Mr. SMYTHE's house, I went to the ~~XX~~ home of Ed MAHOOD, a Professor of Political Science, also of the University of Saskatchewan. He lived in Saskatoon, and I spent seven weeks at his home. During this period of time, I obtained a Canadian Driver's license; I studied as much as I could about Canada; and tried to lose my Southern accent.

F.W.E.

On or about 18 January 1968, Mr. MAHOOD sent me to Toronto, Canada, to the Toronto Anti-Draft Office, located at 2250 ~~XXXXX~~ Yonge Street. This office was staffed by Canadians, and two American draft dodgers, who went by the name of Mark SATAN, from Texas, and Burnie JAFFEE, from New York. They sent me to a house at 45 Markham Street in Toronto.There were approximately ten other men living in the house from time to time who were either deserters from the US military, or American draft dodgers.

F.W.E.

After two weks, the Anti-Draft Office sent me to see Jim CAIRNS, who lived at #1 Mountain Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, ~~XXXXX~~ Canada. CAIRNS idea was to get me to immigrate into Canada, and said I would have to cross into the United States and come back to Canada as an immigrant. However, I refused as I felt the risk was too great. At this time I broke away from the Anti-Draft Office, and returned to Toronto from Hamilton. I was on my own. I then lived in the Hippie Village in Toronto, and became involved with the Young Socialists, a group of hippies who were interested in Socialism as a way of life. I spent two weeks with these people, made many new friends, and I

F.W.E.

[illegible] nickname of CAPTAIN AMERICA. To earn money I did odd jobs, and from

January or February 1968, there were about one thousand deserters in Toronto, mostly Marines and Army. I would say between 18 and 25 come up to Toronto every week. It F.W.E.000 would be my guess there were between 2/and 5,000 deserters in Vancouver, British F.W.E. ~~BRIT~~ Columbia. I would say there are several thousand American draft dodgers in the larger cities of Canada. It was my impression that deserters and draft dodgers do not socialize with each other.

During the period from Februay to May 1968, I went into the business of helping deserters, and we called ourselves DESERTERS ANONYMOUS. We were located in the hippie Village in Toronto, and we soon learned that the word got out, through the hippies, where we were located, and we were being contacted by about twenty deserters a week. We determined, from these people, that they wanted to stay in Canada, or perhaps go on to Sweden, and those who indicated they wanted to stay in Canada were provided with forged identification cards, Social Security Cards, etc. and provided them with information as to where they could find employment. To those who wanted to go to Sweden, we had a telephone number, which I have now forgotten, and a telephone call was made to an organization in Toronto, who gave to the people wanting to go to Sweden, F.W.E. $500.00 for their plane ticket and forged Canadian passports. I do not recall if there F.W.E. was a~~n~~ name for this organization, but I do know it was run by Canadiens. There was an organization called the TORONTO RESISTANCE, which assisted the draft dodgers primarily. I understand the funds provided to individuals wanting to go to Sweden came from donations from American s and Canadiens. I was assisted in the work by deserters who would lend their talents for a little while, by hippies who lived in the area; and by Canadiens.

In May 1968, due to nerves, I hitchhiked across Canada, from Montreal to Vancouver and back again. In June I ended up in Winnepeg, Manitoba, Canada. Winnepeg, which is just across the border from North Dakota, was receiving an influx of deserters from the States, and these people were coming into Winnepeg, and the people there had no way to advise them or to guide them. I again went into business as DESERTERS ANONYMOUS,

F.W.E.

with the help of other deserters and Canadians, and hippies. We had a printing press, operated by the deserters, f[illegible] which we provided fake and fo[illegible]ed identification cards for these people, assisted them in finding employment and provided information where they could go to apply for employment. During this period of time, we set up an effective means of screening those who came to us to determine if they were bonefide deserters. I would estimate that about 30%/of those who came to us knew what they were doing, and the other 70% were confused, and had no real knowledge of what was going on. It was my opinion that almost all the deserters leave the military service because they had a problem with their girlfriend or their parents, and because of these problems it made their adjustment to military life extremely difficult. I would also state that more than a majority of these whom I camein contact with were confused in their own mind about the war in Vietnam, whether in their own particular opinion it was right or wrong that we were engaged in the war.

FWE

I never left Canada at any time to encourage American servicemen to desert. It was only while I was in Canada that I assisted these people after they had already come to Canada. The first part of October, 1968, I was arrested by the Winnepeg authorities on a petty theft charge, and subsequently was deported to the United States.

From my experience, I have learned that it is relatively easy to contact any type of underground organization which assists deserters and draft dodgers to leave the States for another country. Most of the contacts are furnished person to person. One man may provide ten other people with the telephone of the ~~XXXXXXX~~ LA Draft Resistance Office. During my contact with people involved with Draft Resistance, I was never questioned about military equipment, training or what I would call purely military information. These people were more interested in my reaction to military life, my reactions to Vietnam, and why I was UA from the service.

FWE

Two weeks ago, I was convicted by General Court-Martial at Camp Pendleton, of charges of desertion; to which I plead guilty.

FWE

While I was in Canada, for fifteen months, I knew that there were many thousand deserters and draft dodgers living in the major Canadian cities, and that there are throughout Canada several groups or colonies of primarily American deserters - Marines. One of these colonies, I know, is an island which lies west of Vancouver, British Columbia, in international waters. This island, a part of which is owned by International Nickel Company, the rest of which is free territory, has a colony of Marines, deserters from Camp Pendleton primarily, which has a small fishing fleet, grows its own food, and many of them are married and settled down. For all intent and purposes, they cannot be touched by anyone.

The above statement, consisting of ~~xxxxx~~ FWE. this and seven other typewritten pages, was dictated to and typed by Mrs. A. L. KRUEGER, GS-5, in my presence and at my request. I have read, understand and initialed corrections to the above statement consisting of this and seven other pages and it is true and correct.

Frederick W. Espenschade
FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, PVT USMC

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Camp Pendleton, California this twenty-fifth day of February 1969.

SPECIAL AGENT, ONI

SPECIAL AGENT, ONI

AUTHORITY: SECNAVINST. 5520.1 of 4 June 1959

WITNESSED: [illegible] L. Krueger

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3

B. Evidence as to Specific Events

1. Existence of Residence of MARVIN and SHERNA GLUCK at 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, (Los Angeles County), California.

a. Communications of MARVIN ALLAN GLUCK bearing his return address and complicity statement bearing same address.

During a demonstration at Los Angeles, California, on October 16, 1967, Special Agents GEORGE J. MOOREHEAD and GILBERT G. BENJAMIN obtained from the Office of Congressman GEORGE BROWN, New Federal Building, 300 North Los Angeles Street, various documents left there in a bucket by demonstrators. One of these documents was a letter to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON enclosing the Selective Service System Card of the signer of the letter, MARVIN A. GLUCK, Selective Service Number 33-29-33-397. This letter was on pre-addressed stationery with the address of 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, California, 90290, telephone GL 5-1283. The signer of this letter indicated he was a veteran and that this was his way of expressing his revulsion for the Vietnam war and the support of those young men who are "resisting the tyranny of a government gone mad with the hunger for world dominion..."

On November 9, 1967 Special Agents BENJAMIN and WILLIAM M. HEARD observed approximately 35 persons who appeared at the Office of the United States Attorney W. MATTHEW BYRNE, JR. 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles. These persons left in the office "complicity statements" indicating they had either counseled, aided, abetted or, in similar cases, had done the same thing as one DAN BROMLEY, who had recently been indicted for a violation of the Selective Service Act, 1948. One of the individuals signing one of these complicity statements was "MARVIN GLUCK, 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga."

b. Attempts to Interview MARVIN GLUCK

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 11/9/67

MARVIN ALLAN GLUCK was contacted through telephone number 455-1283 listed in his name at address 19938 Observation Drive, Topanga, California. He was advised of the identity of SA JAMES E. GIBLER and was advised SA GIBLER desired to make an appointment to talk to him concerning a possible violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948.

GLUCK advised that on advice of counsel he will not be interviewed by the FBI.

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On 11/8/67 at Santa Monica, California File # Los Angeles 25-79026-12

by SA JAMES E. GIBLER/eb Date dictated 11/8/67

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/21/68

MARVIN ALLAN GLUCK, 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, California, was contacted by SA RICHARD B. SADLER, III and SA JAMES S. IRVING while they were in the process of ascertaining the exact location of his residence. Both agents identified themselves and advised GLUCK that they were attempting to determine if he had changed his mind regarding an interview with the FBI concerning his turning in of his Selective Service Registration Certificate on October 16, 1967. GLUCK stated that upon advice of his counsel, he did not wish to talk to the Bureau agents.

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On 2/15/68 at Topanga, California File # Los Angeles 25-79026-31

by SA JAMES S. IRVING and SA RICHARD B. SADLER, III/RBS/mdm Date dictated 2/20/68

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c. Driver's License, Department of Motor Vehicle, and Credit Information relative to the Address.

The following investigation was conducted by Investigative Clerk FREDERICK M. FREEMAN:

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

On February 28, 1968, Mrs. CONNIE MILLER, Drivers License Section, California Department of Motor Vehicles, advised that according to their records, California drivers license F792546 was issued on September 24, 1963, at Santa Monica, California, in the name of MARVIN ALLAN GLUCK, 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, California. He is described as:

Height	5'8"
Weight	150
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Born	FOIA(b)(6)

This license is due to expire on his birth date in 1968.

On February 28, 1968, Mrs. DOROTHY RINK, Division of Registration, California Department of Motor Vehicles, advised a check of their records reveals that California license TQX 182, with 1968 Tab Number 5960132 was issued for a 1967 Fiat four door sedan, Vehicle Identification Number 124A0055835, registered to MARVIN A. or SHERNA B. GLUCK, 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, California.

The file also indicates that California license OWR 430, with 1967 Tab Number A1179146 was issued for a 1965 Fiat, four door station wagon, Vehicle Identification Number 1275373, registered to MARVIN A. GLUCK, 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, California. The legal owner listed as Santa Monica Consumers Cooperative Federal Credit Union, 2023 Barrington Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

There was no 1968 registration in file for these automobiles.

On February 12, 1968, Investigative Clerk BERNARD P. BLAIS caused a search of the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association of Los Angeles to be searched in the name of MARVIN A. GLUCK. These records indicate that MARVIN A. GLUCK and his wife, SHERNA have been known to the Association since July 1964. The record indicated that in 1962 they resided at 11926 Goshen, Los Angeles, and in July 1964, moved to 19988 Observation, Topanga, California. He was indicated as self-employed at his residence and SHERNA GLUCK to be employed as the Research Director of the Alcohol Project at the Los Angeles County Olive View Hospital. They are listed as the owners of 19988 Observation, Topanga. Mrs. GLUCK is noted as not being paid by Los Angeles County, but by the Alcoholic Project as of July 1964. Their credit rating is one of prompt payment.

d. Located in Los Angeles County Territory

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/24/69

FRANK CESSOR, Senior Civil Engineering Assistant, Los Angeles County Engineer's Office, Room 507, 108 W. 2nd Street, Los Angeles, telephonically advised that 19988 Observation Drive is approximately 400 feet outside of the City of Los Angeles city limits and therefore is in the County of Los Angeles. He advised that the mailing address of Topanga, California, would not refer to an incorporated city within the County of Los Angeles inasmuch as there is not incorporated city of Topanga.

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On 3/24/69 at Los Angles, California (telephonic) File # LA 25-80831

by SA JAMES S. IRVING/jsi Date dictated 3/24/69

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2. Resistance Office Located at 1093 Broxton Avenue, Los Angeles, California
   a. A "Call to Resist" pamphlet bearing the address and the names of KAREN DELLENBACH and SHERNA GLUCK.

The following leaflet was obtained by SA JAMES S. IRVING at a public demonstration held at the Federal Building, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, on January 29, 1968:

b. Interview of GREGORY MERLE ROBB
at 1093 Broxton on December 19, 1967.

DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI

Date 12/21/67

GREGORY MERLE ROBB was contacted in the hallway in front of the office of "The Resistance" at Room 238, on the second floor at the address of 1093 Broxton Avenue. He was advised by SA JOSEPH G. DAVIS, JR. of the identities of the interviewing agents and that this interview was concerning his Selective Service (SS) status. ROBB then agreed to accompany agents outside of the building, where their discussion could be held in a somewhat more private atmosphere.

ROBB was advised of his rights by SA DAVIS and shown a warning of rights and waiver form, which he read. Although ROBB declined to sign the form, he said he understood his rights and was willing to be interviewed by the FBI.

ROBB said he did not have any SS cards in his possession. He said he did have a Notice of Classification card "laying around somewhere", which reflected his last classification, to his knowledge, as I-O, but he did not now know its exact location. He said he received this card sometime about the summer of this year. ROBB said he does not and would not carry any SS cards on his person.

For identification, ROBB displayed a United States passport in his name, which also contained his photograph. This passport had the number H 809064 perforated through the top of each page.

ROBB acknowledged that he is registered for SS with Local Board 23 in Sacramento, California. ROBB said that in February, 1967, he mailed both his SS Registration Certificate and Notice of Classification cards to his local board, along with a letter advising that he could no longer associate himself with the SS. ROBB also acknowledged

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On 12/19/67 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 25-79234 -13

by SAs JOSEPH G. DAVIS, JR. and ROBERT W. HOUSEAL, JR./rb Date dictated 12/19/67

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signing his name as a witness to a statement made by CHRISTIAN HAYDEN in November, 1967, as well as signing his own statement regarding his personal feelings.

ROBB stated he is opposed to war and military service and that he refused to have anything to do with any organization that supported such action. He said the war in Vietnam is morally wrong and he could not take part in that act in any form. ROBB said he would not report for induction into the Armed Forces, nor would he accept a civilian work assignment in lieu of induction.

ROBB said he had no residence address other than the office of "The Resistance", located in Room 238 at 1093 Broxton Avenue, Los Angeles, California. He said he sometimes spends the night with "friends", who he declined to name. He said, however, he could always be contacted through the office of "The Resistance." ROBB said there are no officers as such in "The Resistance" but everyone is a volunteer and worker. They receive no pay and derive all of their funds from donations.

The following descriptive and related data was obtained through observation and interview:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Birth Data	FOIA(b)(6)
Height	5'10"
Weight	160
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Light brown, worn long
Characteristics	Wears beard
Person Always Knowing Whereabouts	MERLE L. ROBB 1218 Tenth Avenue Sacramento, California
Drivers License	Has California license but not in possession
Employment	None but associated with "The Resistance" 1093 Broxton Avenue Los Angeles, California (Telephones 473-6410 and 879-9440)

c. Interview of Part Owner of the Building at 1093 Broxton, Los Angeles

d. Supporters of Resistance Checking Account, opened December 6, 1967.

On April 15, 1969, FOIA(b)(7) - (D) FOIA(b)(7) - (D) Crocker Citizens National Bank, University-Westwood Branch, 10925 Kinross, West Los Angeles, advised that the "Supporters of the Resistance", 1093 Broxton Avenue, opened a checking account at their bank on December 6,1967. The authorized signatorieswere SHERNA GLUCK, President; KAREN DELLENBACH, Vice President; and WILLIAM GARAWAY, Treasurer.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) advised that the account is presently closed.

The above records are confidential and may be produced in court only by means of a subpoena duces tecum issued to the Custodian of Records, Crocker Citizens National Bank, University-Westwood Branch, 10925 Kinross, West Los Angeles.

3. Interviews of [redacted] re Knowledge of ESPENSCHADE prior to Canadian Departure.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/25/69

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

[redacted] Glendale, California, advised that she is sixteen years of age and goes to school at Hoover High School, in Glendale, California.

[redacted] stated that she is not familiar with anyone named FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, however, she does recall an individual by the name of "AWOL", who also subsequently described himself as GREG ROBB.

She first met "AWOL" together with JOHN and DIETER just before Christmas in 1967. JOHN was a friend of a girl friend of hers by the name of [redacted] She believes that JOHN, DIETER and "AWOL" lived together. They may have been living in JOHN's car, a white convertible of unknown make.

She did not get to know "AWOL" well and was not aware that he was in the military service until she was later told this by [redacted] She saw "AWOL" several times over a three week period, then she did not see him again for some time. He did indicate that he was "going out of the country", but he never indicated to which country he was going or why he was going. She never met any of his friends who were helping him leave the country if in fact there were any.

She thinks that JOHN and DIETER went back east and "AWOL" disappeared about the same time. She got a letter from "AWOL" about three weeks after he apparently left. This letter was postmarked Canada and signed "GREG". She then received two more letters from "GREG". In these letters he said he was using the name of "GREG ROBB" and that if he ever returned to the United States he would be put in a federal jail for five years. It was at this time that [redacted] began to believe "AWOL" was a deserter from the Service. In these letters he also that he liked it better in Canada than in the U.S., and that he complained about the

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On 3/25/69 at Glendale, California File # LA 25-80831 -97

by SA JAMES S. IRVING/jsi Date dictated 3/25/69

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uselessness of the war in Vietnam and the political system in the United States. He indicated he would stay in Canada.

[redacted] said that in one of the letters she thinks he indicated his true name to be "FRED".

[redacted] made available one of the envelopes which she still had in her possession and which contained a letter written to her by "AWOL" from Canada. This letter is postmarked Toronto, Canada, February 21, 1968.

[redacted] said that she was later told by [redacted] that "AWOL" was in fact a deserter from the service.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/26/69

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

[redacted] California, advised that she is fifteen years of age and will be sixteen on [redacted] She is a student at Glendale High School, Glendale, California.

She advised that she is familiar with an individual whose name believes was similar to FRED ESPENSCHADE. When she first met him he was called merely "AWOL". [redacted] knows that AWOL means Absent Without Leave, and therefore she knew "AWOL" to be in trouble with the military authorities.

She met "AWOL" through JOHN RICHARDS who is also known as John Hatch and another fellow by the name of DIETER SURP. JOHN is from back east and she thinks DIETER is from Kentucky.

She advised she met JOHN and DIETER quite a while ago. It could have been around Christmas in 1966 when she and some friends of her used to go to Hollywood. JOHN and DIETER then went away for about four or five months and when they came back this individual named "AWOL" was with them. She actually knew very little about "AWOL" except that he was running from the service and that he was living in Hollywood with JOHN and DIETER. She also got to know that his first name was FRED and that his last name was kind of funny sounding. He was not from California, but she could not tell where he was from.

She one time got a letter from "AWOL" from Canada. She got the letter from her girl friend, [redacted] who gave it to [redacted] to give to JOHN. It was definitely from FRED and it was from Canada.

[redacted] said she did not know "AWOL" planned to go to Canada from the U.S., or that he was aided to getting to Canada. She never met any friends of his and would not know any of them.

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On 3/25/69 at Glendale, California File # LA 25-80831 -98

by JAMES S. IRVING/jsi Date dictated 3/26/69

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4. Travel to Canada
    a. Obtaining tickets at Los Angeles with copies of same and Western Airlines Youth Fare Identification Cards in the names of ROBB and TEMPLIN.

DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI

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Date 2/2/68

DAVID P. BAILEY, Manager of Revenue Control and Interline Accounting, Western Airlines, 8939 South Sepulveda Boulevard, Westchester, Los Angeles, advised that all originals of Western Airline records which may be used in court are maintained by themselves and can be surrendered only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to Mr. E. R. KRAMER or his designee, Director of Revenue Accounting, Western Airlines, 8939 South Sepulveda Boulevard, Westchester, Los Angeles.

BAILEY advised that their records contain airline tickets issued to Mr. G. ROBB, ticket number 501 408 and Mr. D. TEMPLIN, ticket number 501 409. Both tickets were issued at Los Angeles Airport, Western Airlines ticket counter, on November 18, 1967. Both tickets were for a flight from Los Angeles to Seattle. They were both marked in a "standby" status inasmuch as they were not booked for any particular flight, but merely for a flight to Seattle on an unreserved basis. They both took Flight 602Y which left for Seattle at 9:30 a.m. on November 18, 1967. It was a non-stop flight.

The tickets were paid for with cash and were sold on a "Z" fare basis. This means that the tickets were purchased by persons holding Western Airlines Youth Fare Identification Cards (YFIC). The ticket issued to ROBB was issued on a "Z" fare basis to the holder of YFIC 01730089639, and the one issued to TEMPLIN on the same fare basis was issued to the holder of YFIC 01730089640. The tickets were supposedly signed by the persons to whom issued and their signatures appear in longhand on the tickets. The fare was $32.45 including tax and the tickets were issued by Agent No. 96 at Los Angeles International Airport.

BAILEY advised there is an original and two copies for each ticket. The auditor gets one copy. The flight

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On 1/30/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 25-79658

by SA JAMES S. IRVING/myw Date dictated 1/31/68

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coupon (the original) and the passenger copy go to the passenger. When issued on a "Z" basis, the signature of the passenger is supposedly compared, at the time of sale, with the signature on the YFIC. The passenger, at the time the flight is called, surrenders the flight coupon to the gate attendant. The attendant, however, does not require any identification at that point. The attendant should, however, observe that the individual with a "Z" fare ticket is obviously a youth to whom a YFIC could be issued. After the flight coupons for any particular flight are collected, they are sent to the Revenue Control and Interline Accounting Department and placed in white envelopes which are dated the date of the particular flight and labeled with the number of the flight. Each flight would have two envelopes, one having the flight number followed by the letter "F" which would indicate those tickets collected for the first class flight section and the other having a "Y" indicating a coach class ticket. These envelopes are then stored in "lift sections."

The tickets are held for 27 months pursuant to Federal regulations and are then destroyed.

BAILEY made available a YFIC Application in the name of DON F. TEMPLIN, No. 107 730 089 639 and a similar application in the name of GREG ROBB, No. 107 730 089 640. These cards were sold to the applicants for $3.00 each on November 18, 1967. The application of TEMPLIN indicates his date of birth to be [redacted] and his address to be 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, California. The application was signed by DON F. TEMPLIN and the section marked "Document Presented for Proof of Age" contained the notation that TEMPLIN's "Parents" were used for that purpose. The card expires on April 30, 1971. A part of this YFIC Application is the YFIC Card itself, the card merely being torn off for keeping by the applicant. This card entitles the applicant to purchase Western Airlines airplane tickets for half fare on a space available basis.

The YFIC Application of ROBB was signed by GREG ROBB. ROBB's date of birth was indicated to be [redacted] [redacted] and he also lives at 19988 Observation, Topanga, California. He likewise used his "Parents" as proof of

FOIA(b)(6)

age. Both of these cards were sold to the applicants by Agent No. 96, Western Airlines, International Airport.

Mr. BAILEY made available copies of the above mentioned airplane tickets and YFIC applications.

ISSUED BY
WESTERN AIR LINES, INC.
LOS ANGELES AIRPORT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.
SOLD SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PASSENGER'S COUPON

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK FLIGHT COUPON NO. 1

017:100 :501:409
AIRLINE FORM SERIAL NUMBER

PASSENGER NAME NOT TRANSFERABLE: MR. D. TEMPLIN
VALID UNTIL:
ORIGIN:
DESTINATION:
TICKET DESIGNATOR:
DATE OF ISSUE: 11 18 67
ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR: 017730059631
DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE:

GOOD FOR PASSAGE BETWEEN POINTS OUTLINED

	FARE BASIS	CARRIER	FLIGHT/CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS	ALLOW.
FROM X LOS ANGELES 3090	Z	WA.	STANDBY				
TO SEATTLE	BAGGAGE CHECKED UNCHECKED	PCS.		WT.		UNCK. WT.	

FARE: 30.90
TAX: 1.55
EQUIV. AMT. PD.:
TOTAL: 32.45
ROUTE CODE:
CPN. TICKET NUMBER: 1 017 100501409 1

FOR ISSUING OFFICE ONLY
FROM/TO CARRIER FARE CALCULATION
FARE
CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)
FORM OF PAYMENT: CASH
ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

LOS ANGELES AIRPORT
96
DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

Don Templin

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO PURCHASE OR RESELL THIS TICKET FROM/TO ANY OTHER SOURCE THAN WESTERN AIR LINES OR ITS AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AGENT
PRINTED IN U.S.A. BY RAND McNALLY

ISSUED BY
WESTERN AIR LINES, INC.
LOS ANGELES AIRPORT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.
SOLD SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PASSENGER'S COUPON

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK FLIGHT COUPON NO. 1

017:100 :501:408
AIRLINE FORM SERIAL NUMBER

PASSENGER NAME NOT TRANSFERABLE: MR. G. Robb
VALID UNTIL:
ORIGIN:
DESTINATION:
TICKET DESIGNATOR:
DATE OF ISSUE: 11 18 67
ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR: 017730059640
DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE:

GOOD FOR PASSAGE BETWEEN POINTS OUTLINED

	FARE BASIS	CARRIER	FLIGHT/CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS	ALLOW.
FROM X LOS ANGELES 3090	Z	WA	STANDBY				
TO SEATTLE	BAGGAGE CHECKED UNCHECKED	PCS.		WT.		UNCK. WT.	

FARE: 30.90
TAX: 1.55
EQUIV. AMT. PD.:
TOTAL: 32.45
ROUTE CODE:
CPN. TICKET NUMBER: 1 017 100501408 0

FOR ISSUING OFFICE ONLY
FROM/TO CARRIER FARE CALCULATION
FARE
CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)
FORM OF PAYMENT: CASH
ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

LOS ANGELES AIRPORT
96
DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

Greg Robb

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO PURCHASE OR RESELL THIS TICKET FROM/TO ANY OTHER SOURCE THAN WESTERN AIR LINES OR ITS AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AGENT
PRINTED IN U.S.A. BY RAND McNALLY

Flt. 602Y 11/18/67

WESTERN AIRLINES
YOUTH FARE IDENTIFICATION CARD APPLICATION

X

APPLICANT Don F. Templin
(Full Name, including Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

DATE OF BIRTH [redacted]

STREET 19988 Observation Dr.
(Permanent Address)

EXPIRATION DATE 4/30/71

Fee $3.00

CITY Topanga STATE Calif

Form of Payment

☒ Cash ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Document Presented for Proof of Age

☐ Birth Certificate
☐ Driver's License
☐ Military ID
☐ Draft Card
☐ Passport
☐ Other Parents

I hereby certify that the documents/evidence presented to qualify for the Youth Fare eligibility is accurate and complete.

Don F. Templin
Signature of Applicant

6 2 3 003 EC A

Card Application Number 017:730:089:639

WESTERN AIRLINES
YOUTH FARE IDENTIFICATION CARD APPLICATION

X

APPLICANT MR. GREG ROBB
(Full Name, including Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

DATE OF BIRTH [redacted]

STREET 19988 OBSERVATION
(Permanent Address)

EXPIRATION DATE Apr. 8, 1969

Fee $3.00

CITY TOPANGA STATE CAL.

Form of Payment

☒ Cash ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Document Presented for Proof of Age

☐ Birth Certificate
☐ Driver's License
☐ Military ID
☐ Draft Card
☐ Passport
☐ Other Parents

I hereby certify that the documents/evidence presented to qualify for the Youth Fare eligibility is accurate and complete.

Greg Robb
Signature of Applicant

10 6 23 1 003 0EC A

Card Application Number 017:730:089:640

FOIA(b)(6)

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VALIDATION

96

VALIDATION

96

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/29/68

WILLIAM ELLEDGE, 14311 East Rosecrans, La Mirada, California, advised that he is a ticket agent for Western Airlines and has worked in such a capacity since August, 1967. During this period of time he has worked only at Los Angeles International Airport.

ELLEDGE advised that during the month of November, 1967, he was assigned ticket agent number 96. Each agent is assigned a number which he uses to identify transactions consummated by himself.

ELLEDGE observed Xerox copies of the following documents:

1) Western Air Lines, Incorporated, ticket Number 501 409 issued to Mr. D. TEMPLIN on November 18, 1967, for passage from Los Angeles to Seattle on a "Z" fare basis, the number 96 appearing on the ticket.

2) Western Air Lines, Incorporated, ticket Number 501 408 issued to Mr. G. ROBB on November 18, 1967, for passage from Los Angeles to Seattle on a "Z" fare basis, the number 96 appearing on the ticket.

3) Western Air Lines Youth Fare Identification Card Application in the name of DON F. TEMPLIN, Card Application Number 017 730 089 639, date stamped November 18, 1967, the number 96 appearing in the validation block.

4) Western Air Lines Youth Fare Identification Card Application in the name of GREG ROBB, Card Application Number 017 730 089 640, date stamped November 18, 1967, the number 96 appearing in the validation block.

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On 3/21/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 25-80831

by SA's JAMES S. IRVING and WILLIAM J. REHDER/drr Date dictated 3/27/68

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ELLEDGE stated that he issued the above described tickets as well as the youth fare identification card applications. He stated his handwriting appears on all of these documents as well as the ticket agent number, 96, which he was using during the period when the above transactions took place.

He said that the word, "Parents" appearing on the application cards as proof of age does not necessarily mean that the applicant's parents were present. Ordinarily if the applicant appears to be the proper age and another adult will vouch for the applicant as a student, he will ordinarily issue a youth fare card.

ELLEDGE viewed a photograph of KAREN DELLENBACH and stated that the person appearing in the photograph brings to mind a situation wherein two male individuals purchased airline tickets from him and made youth fare card applications. He recalled that the female accompanying these two males was blond, with freckles, and she appeared to be leading these two individuals who were obviously not familiar with the procedure of purchasing tickets. She vouched for the two as being students when neither individual was able to produce suitable identification such as a driver's license or some document with appropriate birth data on it. He recalled that the female was nervous and hovered over the two males. He cannot definitely say that the female was the same individual whose picture he observed and he is not certain he could identify the male individuals if he saw them again.

As he recalled the two males, he believed them to be rather clean cut and not of the "hippy" variety.

He advised the above transaction occurred during the same period in which he issued the tickets and youth fare card applications described above.

b. Registration of ROBB and TEMPLIN at Aircrest Motel, Port Angeles, Washington on November 18, 1967, and November 19, 1967. Interview of Owner of motel and her son.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT

1

Date April 22, 1968

Mrs. DAVID CHERPESKE, Aircrest Motel, Port Angeles, advised that she recalls the individuals in question quite vividly. She stated that they arrived at the motel by taxi and departed by taxi indicating that they were going to take the ferry to Victoria, British Columbia. A photograph of ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH was exhibited to Mrs. CHERPESKE which she identified as that of DON TEMPLIN. She went on to say that while at the motel, GREG ROBB and DON TEMPLIN were in the company of a NANCY HARPER, whom they had met on the bus en route to Port Angeles. She indicated that while at the motel, the two subjects made three telephone calls, two local (one to the cab company and one to Western Union) and one long distance call to California which cost $1.80. These calls were made on November 19, 1967.

Mrs. CHERPESKE furnished registration cards for NANCY HARPER showing address of 1626 Southwest 156th Street; GREG ROBB, 373 Harvard, Rexburg, Idaho; DON TEMPLIN, 4105 - 13th Street, Moline, Illinois, and reflected on these cards were the dates as November 18 and November 19, 1967.

Mrs. CHERPESKE further stated that her son, DAVID CHERPESKE, JR., had struck up a conversation with the two subjects and had previously known NANCY HARPER and could probably furnish additional information about the subjects' location and possibly where NANCY HARPER could be located. DAVID CHERPESKE currently resides at Wonderland Mobile Home Park, Maple Valley, 15233 Oak Drive, Renton, Washington, Space No. 83, and is currently employed at Boeing, Renton, Washington.

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On 4/10/68 at Port Angeles, Washington File # SE 25-21328

by SA ERNEST C. SMITH /mls Date dictated 4/16/68

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ERNEST C. SMITH:

PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON

On 5/13/68 Mrs. DAVID CHERPESKE, Aircraft Motel, was exhibited a copy of the photograph of FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE which she stated she could not positively identify it. She indicated that it had been so long since she had observed the two individuals questioned that all she could say was the individual in the photograph might resemble in physical features, indicating size, narrow face, etc. the person in question but could not positively state that the photograph was the individual residing in her motel as GREG ROBB.

A check of the motel records revealed that the city in which NANCY HARPER resided was Seattle.

An attempt to determine the motel telephone records the long distance from the motel telephone records, the long distance telephone number in Los Angeles was negative.

Mrs. CHERPESKE advised that she maintains her telephone records only until she has received the telephone company bill at which time she destroys them and therefore this number cannot be obtained from the motel.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/2/68

1

DAVID CHERPESKE, 9623 South 248th St., Kent, Washington, advised that one weekend last fall he traveled to Port Angeles, Washington, to his mother's motel, The Aircrest Motel, where he was to meet his girlfriend, NANCY HARPER. He said that his girlfriend wanted to get married and that he was going to Port Angeles to tell her that he was not of the same mind.

He said that when he arrived at the motel it was about 9 p.m. He said that he talked to his mother awhile, ate supper, then went to see NANCY. He said when she answered the door there were two white males in her room watching television. She introduced DAVID to them and told DAVID that she had met the two on a bus ride from Seattle to Port Angeles. DAVID said that she gave him the impression that she did not know the two boys before. DAVID said this was quite possible since NANCY HARPER is an extremely friendly girl.

CHERPESKE said that he does not recall the names of the two individuals.

CHERPESKE stated that one of the individuals was about 6'3" tall, with a slight build, and wore a shirt and pants. CHERPESKE said that he had a very short crew cut. This individual told CHERPESKE that he had been in the Marine Corps and had recently come back from Vietnam. CHERPESKE said he doubted this story because this individual did not use "service lingo". This individual also said that the two boys were going to Canada but he gave no reason for going.

CHERPESKE said that he does not recall the description of the second individual at all except that he was shorter than the first. He does recall that this second individual told him that he was going to Canada to avoid the draft.

CHERPESKE said that he talked to the individuals for about ten minutes and did not see them again. He said

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On 7/29/68 at Kent, Washington File # 25-21328

by SA CLAUDE J. AUCOIN:pla Date dictated 7/30/68

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he spoke to NANCY in the hall for another few minutes then left.

He said that when he awoke the next day his mother told him that NANCY HARPER and the two boys had taken the 7 a.m. ferry. to Victoria, B.C.

CHERPESKE said that he got a letter several weeks later from NANCY HARPER postmarked Vancouver, B.C., He said that NANCY did not mention the two boys in the letter. He said he believed NANCY HARPER is still in Canada.

CHERPESKE was exhibited photographs of FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE and RAY IRVIN MAGERKURTH. CHERPESKE said that he could not positively identify either of the photographs as being identical to the two individuals mentioned above. He did state, however, that the photograph of ESPENSCHADE looked similar to the taller of the two individuals. He stated that if he saw the two individuals in person he might be able to identify them.

c. $60.00 Money Order Sent to ROBB at Port Angeles, Washington on November 19, 1967.

A source advised that Western Union records show an application for Money Order, dated November 19, 1967, at Inglewood, California, in the amount of $60.00 payable to GREG ROBB, Air Crest Motel, Port Angeles, Washington, sender JACK DUNN, 218 East Regent, telephone OR 3-5666, with the message, "Catch 11:00! Conserve Money! We love you. More Money - Vancouver."

Receipt dated November 20, 1967, at Port Angeles, Washington shows payment and bears the handwritten signature of payee GREG ROBB.

The original documents will be retained at the Money Order Audit Bureau, Western Union Telegraph Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, but will be available for prosecution purposes only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which should be directed to the Manager of Western Union in the city wherein prosecution is had.

5. Laboratory Examination of Documents Used by MAGERKURTH with Documents Bearing Name of TEMPLIN

The following are xerox copies of documents used by MAGERKURTH for identification:

STAFF #422 No 31

UCLA CULTURAL and RECREATIONAL PRIVILEGE CARD

Staff Name Templin, Don

Departmental Address BRI Extension 4490

is entitled to all the privileges of the campus recreational programs sponsored by the UCLA Office of Cultural and Recreational Affairs.

Expires June 30, 1967

Don Templin
Signature

University Recreation Coordinator

IDENTIFICATION CARD

EXPIRES 4/30/71

NAME Don Templin

BIRTH DATE [redacted]

FOIA(b)(6)

COLOR EYES Brn COLOR HAIR Blk

MALE ☒ FEMALE ☐

DRIVER'S LICENSE #

STATE OF ISSUE
(See Reverse Side)

Don F. Templin
Signature of Cardholder
(Non-transferable)

Card Number 017730089639

Department of Manpower and Immigration
CANADA MANPOWER DIVISION
REGISTRATION CARD

S.I. Number

Name TEMPLIN DON

Occupation 869.387

Occ. Code CONST WORKER

Office 660 REGINA

Signature of Registrant Don Templin

MAN 711 (8-66)

Expires MAY 1968 87606

DON FRED. TEMPLIN

1560-A HAIGHT ST.

CITY

SIGNATURE Don Templin

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

The patron assumes responsibility for all materials issued on this card, with or without his consent.

GROUP HEALTH PLAN IDENTIFICATION CARD

GROUP UNIV. CAL. Membership Number K-89356

This will identify the person whose signature appears below as a Subscriber to

ROSS-LOOS MEDICAL GROUP

Main Office: 947 W. 8th St. • Los Angeles, Calif. • MAdison 3-1331

The Subscriber, and his eligible dependents, if covered under this Group Health Plan, are entitled to all the privileges of medical and surgical care set forth in the agreement between the Ross-Loos Medical Group and the above named organization.

DON F. TEMPLIN Don Templin
SUBSCRIBER'S SIGNATURE

131 (REV. 7-53) 86

of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Los Angeles (25-79658)

Date: March 11, 1968
FBI File No. 25-560646
Lab. No. D-556797 KU
D-557294 KU

Re: ANTI DRAFT DEMONSTRATIONS
AND ACTIVITIES
SSA, 1948

Specimens received 3/4/57 from San Diego

Q1 Western Airlines Youth Fare Identification Card dated 4/30/71 (expiration)

Q2 Department of Manpower and Immigration, Canada Manpower Division Registration Card dated 01/12/67 on the reverse side

Q3 Group Health Plan Identification Card bearing membership number K-89356

Q4 UCLA Cultural and Recreational Privilege Card #31

Q5 San Francisco Public Library card #87606

Specimen received 2/27/68 from Los Angeles

K1 The following items bear the known handwriting and hand printing of DONALD F. TEMPLIN:

Payroll Check Disposition Request dated 7/14/65

Withholding Exemption Certificate dated 4/6/66

Payroll Deductions Cancellation form 1615cLA processed on 9/1/65

Letter dated 10/4/65

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the Templin signatures on specimens Q3 through Q5 were written by DONALD F. TEMPLIN, K1.

It was further concluded that the Templin signatures on Q1 and Q2 were not written by DONALD F. TEMPLIN, K1.

The submitted evidence was photographed and is returned herewith to the submitting offices.

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C. Miscellaneous

1. Interview of DONALD FRED TEMPLIN and Employment Verification-Home Address Given as 19988 Observation Drive, Los Angeles.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/21/68

DON FRED TEMPLIN, 533½ Indiana Avenue, Venice, California, was interviewed at his place of employment, University of California at Los Angeles, Brain Research Institute, and after being advised of his rights by SA RICHARD B. SADLER, III as shown on the warning and waiver forms which he read but refused to sign, furnished the following information:

He stated that he had been in attendance at the October 15, 1967, anti-draft demonstration which was held in the football stadium at East Los Angeles College. He also admitted attempting to send his Selective Service card aloft in a balloon, and stated that the balloon did not make it off of the ground.

TEMPLIN stated that he did not have his draft card on his person, but would not say whether he had a Selective Service Registration Certificate. He further stated that he was a supporter of the organization known as "The Resistance", but he did not comment as to the manner in which he supported it. At this point, TEMPLIN stated that he desired to terminate the interview.

The following description was obtained from observation and interview:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Birth Data	FOIA(b)(6)
Height	5'10"
Weight	160
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Characteristics	TEMPLIN was wearing a "Resistance" button and a "World Peace" button.

89 c

On 2/15/68 at Santa Monica, California File # Los Angeles 25-79121 – 33

by SA JAMES S. IRVING and
SA RICHARD B. SADLER, III/RBS/mdm Date dictated 2/20/68

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On February 16, 1968, Mrs. MAJA VONDENHAGEN, Clerk, Payroll Records, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), advised SA JOHN E. BEAMER, that DON FRED TEMPLIN is employed in the Brain Research Institute as a senior electronics technician. His Social Security Number is FOIA(b)(6). He resides, according to their records, at 19988 Observation Drive, Topanga, California.

2. NANCY HARPER, Residing in Galgary, Canada as of July 16, 1968.

AT BURIEN, WASHINGTON

On July 16, 1968, Mrs. PAUL G. HARPER, 1626 Southwest 156th, telephone CH 4-7808, advised her daughter, NANCY, is now married to RALPH KARLSSON, 1705 - 11th Avenue Southwest, Apartment 3, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Mrs. HARPER stated the names of subjects MAGERKURTH and ROBB are not familiar to her.

3. Complaint Filed Against GREGORY MERLE ROBB

On December 9, 1968, SA ARTHUR J. GESIE, Sacramento Office of the FBI, filed an authorized complaint before United States Commissioner, GARY V. SCHABER, Sacramento, charging GREGORY MERLE ROBB with violation of United States Code, Title 50, Appendix, Section 462, in that he failed to report to Local Board 23, Sacramento, for instructions to proceed to civilian work assignment at the Los Angeles County Department of Hospitals, Los Angeles, California. A warrant for ROBB's arrest was issued on December 9, 1968, and bond recommended at $100.

100-70116-553

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SERIALIZED ms FILED..................
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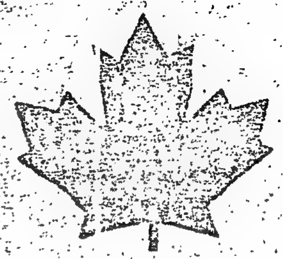

MANUAL FOR DRAFT-AGE IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA

25

Edited by

MARK SATIN

director, Toronto Anti-Draft Programme

THE TORONTO ANTI-DRAFT PROGRAM
HOUSE OF ANANSI

Toronto 1968

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TO THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

TORONTO, October 4th, 1853

Dear Sir: – I take this method of informing you that I am well, and that I got to this city all safe and sound, though I did not get here as soon as I expect. . . .

Nine months I was trying to get away. I was secreted for a long time in a kitchen of a merchant near the corner of Franklyn and 7th streets, at Richmond, where I was well taken care of, by a lady friend of my mother. When I got tired of staying in that place, I wrote myself a pass to pass myself to Petersburg. . . .

Sir I found this to be a very handsome city. I like it better than any city I ever saw. It are not as large as the city that you live in, but it is very large place much more so than I expect to find it. I seen the gentleman that you give me letter to. I think him much of a gentleman. I got into work on Monday.

Mr. Still, I have been looking and looking for my friends for several days, but have not seen nor heard of them. I hope and trust in the Lord Almighty that all things are well with them.

Believe me sir to be your well wisher
John H. Hill.

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TO THE TORONTO ANTI–DRAFT PROGRAMME

TORONTO, November 10, 1967

Dear Mark,
Just a note to tell you that we got in smoothly, and to thank you very much for everything.

You know we were almost apprehended by the FBI – my fault for staying so long. My girlfriend told everybody we were heading North, and right after my induction date two Agents came to my house and asked Mother where I was. She tried to keep them out, but they searched the house from top to bottom. I hid under some dirty clothes in the closet – thank God I wasn't all packed!

Toronto is just great. The people are less intense here, less ego-involved in world affairs. The streets are remarkably clean, and some of the subways even have rugs. The city grows on you. The job scene is better here than I expected. Jobwise it's like any prosperous American city.

The one thing I miss in Toronto is my friends, but most of them are coming up later.

Thank you once again for all you've done.

Peace and Love
Dean

TORONTO ANTI–DRAFT PROGRAMME

The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme helps young Americans immigrate to Canada and helps them adjust to life in Canada after they arrive. The Programme does not recruit immigrants but will help all who are interested.

The Programme was started in 1965. By 1968 at least 12 inquiries a day were coming in from young Americans. And five new people a day – new immigrants or visitors who definitely intended to immigrate – were arriving through the Programme. Visitors are welcome, and qualified counsellors will take applicants who need special help step-by-step through immigration, making sure there is nothing they lack.

Besides answering letters and counselling, the Programme tries to help draft resisters in Canada. There are two hostels, *Russell House* and the *Lyndon Johnson Memorial Mansion* ($1.00 a night for room and kitchen facilities) and space in over 100 Toronto homes. There is a housing service and free legal aid. The American Immigrants Employment Service can help find job offers for applicants and jobs for landed immigrants. And there is a small loan fund for immigrants who are desperate and have no other source of funds.

A newsletter, the *New Canadian*, is planned. So is a seminar series on Canadian history, politics and culture, run by volunteers from Canadian universities. A farm commune is being set up north of Toronto with Canadian sponsorship and support.

There are two permanent staff members, and several draft resisters and Canadians help out as volunteers. The staff is responsible to an Anti-Draft Committee and to the Programme's supporters, many of whom teach at the University of Toronto. The Programme is supported half by sympathetic Canadians and half by the young Americans it has helped. Contributions are welcomed – and needed. Though the Programme does not articulate itself politically, there is close co-operation with the major U.S. draft resistance groups.

2279 Yonge St., Suite 15, Toronto 12, Ontario.

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PREFACE

words from canadians

"WE ARE HAPPY TO WELCOME YOU"

By VINCENT KELLY, L.L.B., Barrister and Solicitor

Even though circumstance and not choice has made Canada your haven, we are happy welcome you. Those of us providing service to the Anti-Draft Programme assume that yo opposition to the war on Vietnam stems from principle and therefore you are likely become outstanding citizens.

Be forewarned that this opinion is not shared by Canadians generally. Our society no less conservative, no less enthusiastic about containing Communism than yours.

If we had not burdened ourselves with participation as the Western representati on the International Control Commission (ICC), we would now be undoubtedly anoth Uncle Tom ally in South Vietnam.

Legally too our societies are similar. We adhere to most of the Anglo-Saxon precep of natural justice but have no entrenched Bill of Rights. As a result, significant differenc arise in connection with right to counsel and admission of illegally obtained evidence, cite two instances.

But if you do enter our country legally and abide here peacably the likelihood deportation is remote. Deportation *is* probable if you become involved in crimin offences involving moral turpitude.

Entry is a straight-forward administrative matter. I am confident that the avera young American could fulfill our legal requirements just as thousands of young Englis Italian, French, and other foreign nationals do each year.

If there is any question concerning the immigration procedure which causes concern, contact an anti-draft programme: if they cannot answer your problem they put you in touch with competent legal counsel.

(Ed. note: Mr. Kelly himself can be reached at 85 Richmond Street West, Suite 7 Toronto 1, Ontario (416) 368-6464.

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"DISCRIMINATION AGAINST IMMIGRANTS IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED"

by ROBERT D. KATZ, employment counsellor, Canada Manpower Division, Department of Manpower and Immigration

Although most Canadians agree that their government is in need of reform, they are also aware that Canada may well be the most functioning democracy in the world. Freedom of speech is not limited to the crack-pot orator who will probably lose his job the next day. In Parliament issues actually are debated and the public has a fairly realistic view of why a bill has been passed or defeated.

There is little homogenity among Canada's provinces. In New Brunswick or Quebec, for example, French is the dominant langauge. In British Columbia the cities seem more a part of Britain than North America. Even the climate is as miserable as England's. Then there are cities where an adult can live fifty years and never be required to know a word of English or French, cities where all the signs are in Russian, Hungarian, Italian or another European language. No attempt is made by the Government to force an integration of these cultures, and as a result an atmosphere of freedom prevails throughout Canada.

This has a strong influence on foreign policy. Although Canada is the second largest nation on earth it has never launched a war and seldom becomes involved in one.

To deny that discrimination exists in Canada would be to deny human nature, but it is so much more subdued here that an American will have trouble discovering it at first. Discrimination against immigrants is strictly prohibited. Most of the provinces have laws prohibiting discrimination on grounds of race, religion or national origin. Many have strict prohibitions against age discrimination. I am not suggesting that every company in Canada will hire draft resisters, but most companies will.

(Ed. note. Here and in his two chapters, Mr. Katz is writing as a private individual and not as a spokesman for the Immigration Department.)

"OUR IDENTITY IS UP FOR GRABS"

by DR. WILLIAM E. MANN, Professor of Sociology, Atkinson College, York University

Crossing the border to Canada is something like going to a slightly less mature version of certain parts of the United States. Originally Canada was quite dominated by Britain, by symbols of the Crown, Queen and Empire. Many Canadians have recently found themselves turning away from such reminders of colonial status. This is especially true of those under 40 and those in Quebec. Much of the thinking and attitudes of the younger generation have been shaped by the United States so the differences in speech, interests and outlook are not clear.

PART ONE- APPLYING

Rather than have war, I would give up everything. I would give up my country.

—Hynmahtu Yalat-kent
(Chief Joseph')

this is your handbook.

Slowly at first, and now in growing numbers, from Maine to Alabama to California, from ghettos, suburbs and schools, young Americans are coming to Canada to resist the draft.

There is no draft in Canada. The last time they tried it was World War Two, when tens of thousands of Canadians refused to register. Faded "Oppose Conscription" signs can still be seen along the Toronto waterfront. The mayor of Montreal was jailed for urging Canadians to resist – and was re-elected from jail. No one expects a draft again.

It's a different country, Canada.

"I didn't know where to begin. The Consulate tried to discourage me. I think they were prejudiced. The peace groups didn't know much. The hardest thing about immigrating is finding out how. . . ."

This is a handbook for draft resisters who have chosen to immigrate to Canada. Read it carefully, from cover to cover, and you will know how. It was written by Canada's major anti-draft programmes and their lawyers. Part One goes through the immigration process step by step. If you are still unclear, or face special difficulties that are not covered here, write one of the programmes (there are 23–see Chapter 23). Or come in as a visitor and get help and advice.

Immigration is not the best choice for everyone and this pamphle does not take sides. Four other alternatives are open to draft-age Americans: deferment, C.O. status, jail or the armed forces. The groups listed in Chapter 24 can help you choose among these alternatives or fight the Selective Service system as long as possible. Canad is not an easy way out; in many cases it means cutting yourself off from parents and friends. But there are many reasons draft resisters have chosen Canada – as many reasons as Americans. What these Americans are like is described at the end of Part Two.

"I thought I'd be chased out by the cops. Kidnapped! Or extradited. Or deported. Or something . . . ."

Canada has not "opened its borders" to draft resisters. There is no political asylum. But an American's possible military obligations are not a factor in the decision to permit him to enter and remain in Canada. Most Americans are welcome unless they fall into one of the "prohibited classes" (see Chapter 16).

On April 12, 1967 General Mark Clark asked the Canadian Embassy in Washington to help return all the "draft dodgers". He was told that it would not be possible. Canada's extradition treaty with the U.S. lists the extraditable offenses one by one (see Chapter 42): resisting the draft is not among them.

Americans can enter Canada as immigrants, visitors or students (see Chapters 2-4).

"Well, you know, I can hardly believe this. I like it here. I thought Canada was the end of the world. Inferior schools. Inferior jobs. Igloos and log cabins everywhere . . . ."

You do not leave civilization behind when you cross the border. ([illegible] fact, many Canadians would claim that you enter it.) Part Two will tell you about Canada. We have not tried to sell you on Canada – our chapter on climate is chilling – but the truth is that Canada is a nice place to be. There is little discrimination by Canadians against draft resisters, and there is a surprising amount of sympathy. Most Americans lead the same lives in Canada they would have led in the U.S. Americans who immigrate are not just rejecting one society; they are adopting another. Is it really freer? Most draft resisters – and most Canadians – think so.

"But I can't go back home again, ever."

That's right. It can not be overstressed that draft resisters will probably never be able to return to the U.S. without facing up to five years in jail. This applies even to family emergencies. When a draft resister's father died last summer, two FBI agents showed up at the funeral.

Draft resisters have had and should continue to have only normal difficulties immigrating. Probably any young American can get in if he is really determined, though all will need adequate information and many may need personal counselling. We cannot emphasize too much that people should send us their questions or visit before they immigrate (see Chapter 25). Finally, the toughest problem a draft resister faces is not how to immigrate but whether he really wants to. And only you can answer that question. For yourself.

That's what Nuremberg was all about.

* * * * * *

FBI agents have told some parents they can have their sons returned. This is not true. Rumours have been circulated by U.S. authorities because there is no other way the government can keep young Americans from coming. One recent AP wire had it that 71 "fugitive warrants" had been issued for young Americans in Canada. The story implied that the warrants were valid in Canada. They were not; they cannot be. Unfortunately, some Canadian consulates are staffed partly by Americans and partly by Canadians who have been "Americanized." Draft-age Americans are often refused legitimate information and given incorrect versions of the law by these self-appointed recruitment officers. For example, some officials are telling young Americans that they can only apply by mail through the consulates. Americans are very seldom told that they can apply at the border or from within Canada. They have been told that they cannot look for jobs from within Canada, that they will need $1000 to immigrate, etc. One young New Yorker was told simply that "Canada doesn't want draft dodgers." It is a violation of Canadian law for a immigration or consulate official to give you false information t deter you from coming to Canada. Canadians anti-draft groups woul appreciate receiving a notarized statement of such incidents. S would the Department of Immigration in Ottawa.

Public officials, amateur draft counsellors, lawyers who do not specialize in draft work, and, unfortunately, the "underground" pres

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are notorious sources of misinformation. Read this handbook again and again, and contact a Canadian anti-draft programme if need be.

TWO / LANDED IMMIGRANT STATUS

immigrant status is your goal.

Americans who want to live in Canada must apply for landed immigrant status. A landed immigrant is anyone who has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence.

A landed immigrant can work, attend school and in genera carry on as any Canadian, except that he cannot vote in Canadiar elections, cannot obtain a Canadian passport, and can be deportec for a variety of well-defined offenses (see Chapters 15 and 42).

A landed immigrant who has lived in Canada for five out o *any* eight years is said to have acquired "domicile" and is eligible to apply for Canadian citizenship. Applying for citizenship is not a requirement but Canadian domicile is lost by a person "voluntarily residing out of Canada with the intention of making his permanen home out of Canada and not for a mere special or temporary purpose."

A landed immigrant is able to travel to other countries (se Chapter 17) or attend school or work elsewhere – temporarily – without losing his immigrant status. Time that an immigrant spend in residence outside Canada will not count towards domicile but wi not jeopardize his immigrant status either: the five years do not hav to be continuous. No time will be counted towards domicile that th immigrant spends in jail or in a mental hospital.

A landed immigrant is not expected to make periodic reports t the Canadian authorities; there is no "alien registration" as in th U.S. Of course, it is best to lead a productive life as a landed immigrant, and going on welfare is grounds for deportation.

An immigrant's taxes will go to the government of the countr in which the taxable income was earned; t [illegible] n is an extraditabl offense.

American citizenship is not affected by landed immigrant status and the immigrant can return at any time. Even if a warrant has been issued for his arrest, Executive Order 11325 (1/30/67) will permit some disillusioned draft resisters to choose between jail and army service, at the discretion of the Director of Selective Service and the Attorney General.

An American who obtains landed immigrant status as a dependant of his parents will not lose his status if his parents return to the U.S.

Unless he renounces his citizenship an immigrant will remain a citizen of the U.S. until he obtains Canadian citizenship. It is not necessary for the immigrant to renounce until he becomes a Canadian citizen – and then it is a brief and automatic process. Obtaining Canadian citizenship is not difficult; see Chapter 19.

. . . but you can come in as a visitor . . .

Almost any American can enter Canada easily as a visitor. People leaving the U.S. are questioned by Canadian immigration officials only, not by Americans. On the Canadian side an official will ask "Where were you born, where are you going and for how long?" He may ask further questions, but the volume of visitors at most border crossings makes extensive interrogation impossible.

There are five factors here: physical appearance, money, duration of visit, plans and means of transportation. Visitors with long hair, untidy dress or peace buttons are detained more often than others. You should have enough money to cover however long you intend to stay. Most of the officials estimate that visitors need $10 a day. Further, even if the visitor does have money, the officers may suspect that he intends to stay permanently if he is vague or says he intends to stay more than a few days. Car is definitely the best means of transportation. Generally, train and bus are also acceptable, or, on the west coast, car, train or ferry. Hitch-hiking and motorcycles are out. A round-trip ticket is good to have.

Sometimes a visitor who is questioned more carefully will be given a card saying he can remain in Canada for a specific time period, not more than six months. Most visitors will not be issued a card. Names are seldom asked and almost never recorded. All visitors are expected to leave Canada within six months.

Generally a visitor will be asked to speak with a customs official who may want to make a cursory inspection of his luggage. Occasionally, customs will go through the baggage – and vehicle – with extreme care. If the visitor has a car he will be issued a car permit good for not more than six months. If the visitor's car is loaded with household effects, the officer is bound to suspect his intentions. Americans who intend to visit Canada before immigrating should leave most of their baggage at home, or store it on the American side of the border.

Re-entering the U.S. is similar to entering Canada. Sometimes U.S. immigration officers will ask for draft cards, and inquire closely about your reasons for being in Canada. Canadian officials do not ask for draft cards, but a visitor won't help matters any by volunteering that he is going to see a committee to aid draft resisters or mentioning individuals on these committees as if they were friends.

Visitors status permits nothing more than travel within Canada. If the visitor works or attends school he can be deported. Working papers can be obtained, but a job offer is needed first, and it is no more difficult to get landed immigrant status.

. . . or as a student.

If, after consulting with a Canadian committee, you decide that landed immigrant status would be impossible to obtain, you might wish to apply for a "student entry certificate" (student status). Certificates are given on a year-to-year basis. At least two months notice is preferred. Draft status is not a consideration, and students cannot be extradited for violating the Selective Service Act. Student status can be renewed from within Canada.

There are some disadvantages to student status:

(1) In most cases you cannot get student status changed to landed immigrant status before graduation. Thus you would have to be fairly sure that you intended to finish school without interruption before you decided on student status.

(2) Permission to work may be difficult to obtain. Work may have to be a complement to your studies. Thus you really would need outside support before choosing student status. Few scolarships are available to non-Canadians, especially at the undergraduate level. graduate level.

(3) It takes longer to get Canadian citizenship if one starts out with student status – but this is a minor point.

There are three requirements for student status:

(1) "Students must be of good character and without a criminal record." The applicant should appear earnest. A letter of recommen dation from a former teacher might help. Students from Hawaii o Puerto Rico must furnish evidence that they are immune fron smallpox.

(2) "Evidence of acceptance" from a school. A letter will do.

(3) "Evidence of sufficient funds for maintenance, full tuition and all other necessary expenses, including return transportation." Thi

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means funds for the whole year. Evidence can be in assets or a notarized letter of support from your parents. Possible earnings in Canada will not be considered.

Wives accompanying their student husbands are subject to the same entry requirements. But they will be issued "temporary entry" certificates, not student certificates. A student or his wife cannot work in Canada without written permission from an immigration officer. A student may be allowed to work part-time and summers so long as this does not interfere with his studies.

The "Student Application for Temporary Admission to Canada" can be obtained from the Consulates or by writing the Department of Imm[illegible]ation, Ottawa 2, Ontario. The application is not complicated; many of its questions (there are 20) repeat the ones on the immigrant form (see Chapter Seven). These are the most important:

● 11.) Proposed studies in Canada (attach letter of acceptance from university or institution): (a) name and address of school or institution in Canada; (b) if university, name and address of faculty or college; (c) course of study; (d) expected date of graduation.

● 12.) Where do you propose to practice your profession, trade or craft after graduation?

● 13.) Financial arrangements (indicate currency in terms of Canadian dollars): (a) Who is providing necessary funds, self or sponsor? (If shared, indicate approximate proportions.) (b) As proof of funds, attach: (i) bank statement showing available funds; (ii) foreign exchange control authorization to transfer funds; (iii) statement of sponsor concerning his ability and willingness to provide funds. (c) If yo[illegible]ll be receiving any assistance from your government or other agency during your stay in Canada, please provide complete details.

● 14.) Will you seek employment in Canada to assist in financing expenses? (give details).

● 15.) Give names and addresses of references in Canada: name and address, relationship to you.

● 16.) Will the references provide you with (a) accommodation; (b) financial assistance? (give details).

● 17.) Family and dependents: give below particulars of your wife and children (whether living with you or not) and other dependents.

● 18.) (a) If a dependent accompanies you to Canada will the dependent seek employment while in Canada? (b) Has employment been arranged for your dependent? If yes, give details.

Application can be made in three ways:

(1) *By mail.* Application can be made to the Regional Director of Immigration nearest the student's destination. This takes considerable time.

(2) *At the border.* The student can appear, with proper documentation, at the border and can be granted the certificate.

(3) *From within Canada.* The student can enter as a visitor, gain admission to a Canadian school, and then apply for the certificate.

It is possible for a university student, like a visitor, to apply for permanent residence from within Canada (see Chapter Nine). However, it is necessary to declare an intended occupation and "student" or future plans are not acceptable. A number of Americans will enter Canada as landed immigrants with intended occupations, and then will decide to return to school. This is acceptable, and their status does not revert to "student".

The Canadian Service for Overseas Students, 388 Somerset Street West, Ottawa 4, Ontario helps students find lodging and friends. The foreign student advisor at the school can help in any dealings with the Immigration Department.

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new laws were passed in 1967 . . .

On [illegible]tober 1, 1967 a series of new Immigration Regulations went into effect. The new Regulations spell out for the first time the principles involved in selecting immigrants.

Applicants now qualify for immigrant status if they can compile 50 of 100 "assessment units" based on their education, skills, personal qualities and six other factors, listed in Chapter 6.

"The main objectives of the new Regulations are to achieve universality and objectivity in the selection process," according to Immigration Minister Jean Marchand. There had been complaints about prejudice from Asiatics and dark-skinned Europeans. It appears the new Regulations have caused immigration officers to be more objective with draft resisters too.

Visitors are allowed to apply for immigrant status from within Canada. (Formerly when applying from within, it could take a year to get permanent status.) "This innovation recognizes the growing ease of [illegible]sportation," says Marchand. "In fact, a person visiting Canada to [illegible]ok things over' before making his final decision was penalized for this initiative." Applying from within is detailed in Chapter 9.

Students are also allowed to apply from within. "Foreign students studying at recognized Canadian institutions will be regarded as any other visitors applying for permanent residence," Marchand explains. It is, however, necessary to declare an intended occupation, and "student" is not acceptable. Post-graduate students or recent graduates are really the only ones affected. "Student status" is discussed in Chapter 4, Canadian universities in Chapters 35 and 36.

The ever-present rumour that "The borders are closing!" has lost all relevance. By including the provision for application from within Canada, the Immigration Department has shown that it is not out to "get draft dodgers." This does not, however, mean that application from within is the best way to get status.

The new Regulations provide for admission of three categories of immigrants: independent applicants, sponsored dependants and nominated relatives. Only a relative can sponsor or nominate. How to apply with a relative in Canada (including a fiancee) is in Chapter 12. Independent applicants can apply at the border, by mail, from within Canada or through a Consulate.

Applying is still not a "breeze" but there is greater fairness. As Marchand puts it, "Whereas in the past an individual could have been rejected on account of a single factor, such as lack of education, the new Regulations use a combination of factors in such a way that some of them may compensate for relatively low qualifications in other factors."

The first eight factors are of an objective nature. In addition, the interviewing officers will take into account the personal qualities of the applicant. "Personal assessment" counts for 15 units. Over and above, the applicant must comply with the basic requirements of good health and character established by the Immigration Act. He must not fall into any of the prohibited classes (see Chapter 16). And he must have enough money to insure that he will not become a public charge in the event that he has difficulty finding a job, catches cold or something.

An immigration officer may approve an applicant who does not reach 50 units. He may refuse an applicant who earns more than 50 units "if in his opinion there are good reasons why those norms do not reflect the particular applicant's chances of establishing himself in Canada and those reasons have been submitted in writing to, and approved by, an officer of the Department designated by the Minister." This is not common.

A typical draft resister would start off with at least 27 points: 12 for his high school diploma, 10 for being under 35, and five for speaking English fluently.

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. . . making immigration a more objective process.

The nine crucial factors, and the units of assessment to be used, are reprinted here from Schedule A of the new Regulations – the official guide for immigration officers. Our commentary is in italics.

Try to estimate how many points you would obtain. Be conservative. If you do not reach 50, or if you want to "play it safe" – and we would recommend this – make sure to visit a Canadian organization helping draft resisters before you immigrate. They will help you find work (a job offer is worth 10 points) and will introduce you to Canadians willing to assist you (for question 14 on the application).

● (a) Education and training, 20 units maximum.

● One unit for each successfully completed year of formal education and for each year of professional, vocational and formal trades training, or apprenticeship, up to a maximum of twenty. *A high school [illegible]ee, then, is 12 units; a B.A. is 16. Half years do not count.*

● (b) Personal assessment, 15 units maximum.

● Adaptability, motivation, initiative, resourcefulness and other similar qualities to be assessed during an interview with the applicant by an immigration or visa officer, the total assessment up to a maximum of fifteen to reflect the latter's judgement of the personal suitability of the applicant and his family to become successfully established in Canada. *Usually these units are not calculated until last, and an immigration officer can use them to accept or reject a borderline case. Needless to say, be on your best behaviour. Married couples, especially with children, have an advantage here.*

● (c) Occupational demand, 15 units maximum.

● On the basis of information gathered by the Department on employment opportunities in Canada, units to be assessed according to demand for the occupation the applicant will follow in Canada, ranging from fifteen when the demand is strong to zero when there is an over-supply in Canada of workers having the particular occupation of the applicant.

● (d) Occupational skill, 10 units maximum.

● To be assessed according to the highest skill possessed by the applicant, ranging from ten units for the professional to one unit for the unskilled, irrespective of the occupation the applicant will follow in Canada.

● (e) Age, 10 units maximum.

● Ten units if the applicant is between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, but one unit to be deducted for each year of age over thirty-five.

● (f) Arranged employment, 10 units.

● Ten units if the applicant has arranged definite employment in Canada which offers reasonable prospects of continuity. People who apply from within Canada are not given credit for a job offer.

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● (g) Knowledge of English and French, 10 units maximum.

● (i) Ten units if the applicant reads, writes and speaks fluently both English and French;

(ii) Five units if he reads, writes and speaks fluently one of the two languages;

(iii) Four units for each of the two languages he speaks fluently and reads well;

(iv) Two units for each of the two languages he speak fluently;

(v) One unit for each of the two languages he speaks wit difficulty;

(vi) Two units for each of the languages he reads wel

(vii) One unit for each of the two languages he reads with difficulty.

One year of high school French is worth a try. "Oui, monsieur, je parle francais" will go a long way with the immigration officer. Occasionally there is a short test.

• (h) Relative, five units maximum.

• Where the applicant has a relative in Canada willing to assist him in becoming established and eligible to sponsor or nominate him but is unprepared or unable to do so.

(i) five units if the applicant's destination is the municipality in which that relative lives;

(ii) three units if his destination is not the municipality in which that relative lives.

Eligible relatives are listed in Chapter 12.

• (i) Employment opportunities in the area of destination, 5 units, maximum.

• A maximum of five units if the applicant intends to go to an area in Canada where there is a very strong general demand for labour, fewer if the demand is less strong, and zero if there is an over-supply of labour in the area. *Destination units are subject to change. The major industrial cities of southern Ontario and the mining centres in the north rank consistently high.*

An independent applicant who intends to establish a business or retire in Canada may be given a credit of twenty-five units instead of being assessed for occupational demand and skill if

(a) he has sufficient financial resources to establish himself in business or to retire; and

(b) the immigration or visa officer is satisfied that any business the applicant proposes to establish has a reasonable chance of being successful.

Business experience is, of course, helpful here.

SEVEN / THE APPLICATION FORM

there is one application form.

There is only one application form. It is simple and short — like an application for college. Applications are available from the Consulates (see Chapter 21) or by mail from the Department of Immigration, Ottawa 2, Ontario. Prejudiced Consulates may be reluctant to give the form to applicants whom they know will be applying at the border.

The current application dates from October 1. Most of the questions paraphrase the old ones, but "Why do you wish to migrate?" has been dropped and so have questions on religion and ethnic origin. The first of these may come up in your interview.

Attach as many documents as you can to verify your statements. These might include:

(a) a birth certificate or passport

(b) a marriage certificate (if applicable)

(c) high school and college transcripts (optional but especially helpful if you are citing specific courses you have taken as evidence of employability in a particular field)

(d) school diploma (optional but important if degree more important than your work record)

(e) apprenticeship or trade certificates (if applicable)

(f) proof of any claims of money to be transferred later to Canada (e.g. a statement from your bank)

(g) letters of recommendation from former employers (optional)

(h) letters from former teachers (optional)

(i) letters from adults who know you (optional)

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(j) a letter of support from your parents if you are under 21 (optional)

These letters might point out that you are a skilled and dedicated worker; that you adjust well to new situations; and that you will be given financial or other support if you need it. If you are under 21 you might include a letter from your parents stating that they know of your intention to immigrate and will be responsible for any debts you may incur.

A letter is not legally binding unless signed by a notary. But it will help assure the immigration officer and may raise your “personal [illegible]ssment” rating. You won’t be asked for any of the “back-up” documentation; you should volunteer it when it seems relevant to the questioning. You might consider it insurance; it’s probably not necessary, but a letter from his minister tipped the scales for one applicant.

Remember:

(a) Answer the questions by printing in CAPITAL letters or by using a typewriter.

(b) All questions must be answered. Reply n/a (not applicable) if the question does not apply to you.

(c) If there is insufficient space on the form, answer on separate sheets, using the same numbers that appear on the application.

(d) Children 18 and over must complete separate forms.

The questions on the form are reprinted here one by one. Commentary has been added in italics.

1.) My family name is, my first name is, my middle name is

2.) My sex is: male, female

3.) My present mailing address is

This should be your last U.S. address, not a Canadian address.

4.) My telephone number is

This should be your last U.S. number.

5.) Other names I have used or by which I have been known are (if married woman give maiden name)

6.) My date of birth was: day, month, year

7.) My place of birth was: city or town, province, country

8.) I am a citizen of

9.) If I were moving to Canada, I would:

(a) take with me the following assets: cash (money), pension (transferable), other (specify), total value

(b) leave behind to transfer later: cash (money), property-land, other (specify), total value

(c) leave behind the following obligations or debts: person or company, total owing

Units are not given for assets but this is a major consideration. You should have enough to live on until you get established. Immigration’s impression of you will be poor if you leave behind a grea many debts. (Education loans won’t count against you). If you do have debts, you should be able to show that your assets are greate than your debts and/or that you have a steady job offer which wil bring in enough money to pay them, or at least a highly skilled and needed trade. You might have documents that show how long you have to pay off the debt and what the payments will be.

In practice, $200 is sufficient for a debtless applicant with substantial job training or experience. $300 is a good minimum on th west coast. Naturally, the money that is necessary is related to one’ job offer (how lucrative) or lack of job offer. $500 is generall sufficient for married couples, and $1000 or more will make i easier for a less-qualified applicant to immigrate.

10.) My present occupation is

This should be your last U.S. occupation.

11.) Intended occupation in Canada

Probably this is the most important question. Occupational demand counts for 15 points and the importance of your future plans canno be overstressed. To get points for your intended occupation it mus be credible. This means you should have a job offer if you intend to work in a skilled field in which you have no prior experience o training.

You are not supposed to apply for immigrant status if you intend to go to school in Canada. You will be asked to apply fo “student status” instead; see Chapter Four

If you use “teacher” as your intended occupation you will, as rule on the west coast and occasionally elsewhere, be asked to clea your credentials with the provincial Board of Education. This ca *take months. Future teachers who present their credentials at the border are accepted more quickly than applicants by mail. Especially in Ontario, future teachers with B.A.s who do not yet meet the teaching requirements may be accepted as substitute teachers (known in Canada as supply teachers).*

12.) I do not intend to work in Canada

This is for retired people.

13.) I have a job arranged in Canada in writing; by word of mouth

A job offer is not a requirement, but counts for 10 units and helps assure the immigration officer you will settle down quickly. Remember that you are not allowed to start work before becoming a landed immigrant.

There are other functions of a job offer, whether you are applying from within Canada (where offers don't count for units) or by mail or at the border (where they do):

(a) They prove to the officer that you actually have the skills you say you do.

(b) They show good personal qualities: initiative, resourcefulness etc

(c) They make the money question somewhat less important since it is obvious that you won't run out of funds before finding a job.

None of these can be figured precisely on a unit basis but they are all important. Most non-B.A.s, except those with training or apprenticeships or solid experience in something skilled, should get job offers.

There are four important criteria for any job offer:

(a) The job should fit in with your past experience.

(b) The job should utilize your best skill. (In theory this doesn't make sense, since an unskilled but in-demand occupation should work just as well. However, in Vancouver and elsewhere, unskilled workers don't seem to be in demand, and unskilled jobs tend to be seasonal which brings up the next point.)

(c) The job should be full-time, not transient or seasonal.

(d) The job offer letter should clearly state that you will be hired after you receive landed immigrant status.

Sometimes even a verbal job offer counts for 10 units if you can be specific. If you can't get a letter, know at least the name, address and telephone number of your employer, your starting date and starting salary. Tell your employer that Immigration might phone to confirm the validity of the offer.

14.) Should I go to Canada, the following person has offered to assist me after arrival (name and address)

Only a relative will bring in units, but a friend's name will help. There are a number of sympathetic Canadians and former Americans willing to assist.

A person willing to assist can increase the value of your application further by writing you a letter of recommendation and support. His address can be your intended address if you make clear it is temporary.

15.) Relationship to person listed in 14

16.) My destination in Canada is: city or town, province

Your area of destination is worth up to five units depending on how badly the area needs workers.

17.) My present marital status is: single (never married), engaged, married, widowed, separated, divorced. Note: any change in marital status must be reported to the office handling your application.

If you are divorced, a copy of the decree is required; if separated, a copy of the separation papers; if widowed, a copy of the death certificate. These requirements are strictly enforced and it is, in fact, occasionally difficult for someone who is separated to immigrate at all. There is a rationale behind this strictness. The Immigration Department doesn't want people running from their alimony or chil support payments. A divorcé who had financial obligations toward wife or family might have evidence to prove that he had lived up t their financial obligations (e.g. cheque books).

18.) The date and place of my marriage was: day, month year, place

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19.) The name and address of my closest relative is

Your parents unless deceased; this does not mean geographically closest.

20.) Relationship

21.) Country of his or her residence

22.) If the answer to 21 is not Canada, the name, relationship and address of my nearest relative (if any) in Canada is

23.) The names of my spouse, and children under 18 years of age are listed below: code, family names, given names, relationship, date of birth (day, month, year), city or town of birth, citizenship. In the Code Block – Mark "X" for those who will accompany you to Canada – "F" for those to follow later and – "A" for adopted children

A wife (or financée and children can help; their existence will assure the immigration officer that you will settle down and work. If your wife is qualified to work, or intends to work, by all means bring this up in a special note. And be specific. A wife's qualifications may give you personal assessment units which may pull you over the line if you are not quite well qualified enough otherwise.

24.) The full maiden name of my wife was

25.) Family information

(a) Father's name, date of birth, city or town and country of birth, present address in full (if deceased, give date)

(b) Mother's maiden name, date of birth, city or town and country of birth, present address in full (if deceased, give date)

([illegible]) Father-in-law's name, date of birth, city or town and country of birth, present address in full (if deceased, give date)

(d) Mother-in-law's maiden name, date of birth, city or town and country of birth, present address in full (if deceased, give date)

26.) Indicate what languages you speak read, write (include your native language)

English is worth up to five units and so is French. Do not overestimate your abilities, but do not underestimate them, either.

27.) Education

Circle the number of years successfully completed in elementary school (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8); post elementary school (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)

The details of my post elementary education are as follows: date (from, to), name and location of institution, type of institution, date certificate issued. I have successfully completed – – – – – – – years of formal apprenticeship in – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –

Each year of education is worth one unit. So you should have eight years of elementary school. "Post elementary" refers to ninth grade and above. List your major if it fits in with your intended occupation or is background for it at all. Further, if you have had any vocational or technical courses, even in high school, these should be listed. The form doesn't have a place for this, so follow this sample on an addenda sheet:

date (from, to)	*name and location of institution*	*type of institution*	*date certificate issued*
Sept. '58– May '62	*S.H. Rider High School Wichita Falls, Texas*	*H.S. (two years work in drafting)*	*1962*
Sept. '63 June '67	*Midwestern University Wichita Falls, Texas*	*College (major architecture)*	*1967*

All these details will have a bearing on what you can list as your intended occupation. Therefore they will affect your occupational demand and skill ratings and perhaps even your "personal assessment."

28.) During the past 10 years I have lived at the following addresses: date (from, to), street and number, city or town, country

If you have frequently moved about, you can give only your legal or mailing addresses. Instability is regarded as a bad sign.

29.) During the past 10 years I have worked for the following employers: date (from, to), name and address of employer, occupation, monthly earnings (initial, final)

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At least as important as your education is your employment record, particularly if you do not have a B.A. or courses which qualify you for specific employment. There is no better evidence that you are employable. Of course, applicants in their early twenties are not expected to have extensive work records, but they should have acquired some skills and experience. Be sure to describe your job carefully to be credited with the maximum skill ratings to which it entitles you; never say "factory work" or "worked in a store." Especially, include any machinery or office equipment you have learned how to operate. There is a great difference between "construction" and "heavy machinery operator."

30.) Since my 18th birthday I have been (or still am) a member of, or associated with, the following political, social, youth, student, and vocational organizations: date (from, to), name and address, type of organization, position held

This question allows Canada to deport an immigrant who turns out to be a spy or saboteur; therefore they are freer to admit applicants from countries where it is extremely difficult to run a prior security check. It is definitely not aimed at American campus radicals. There is no Canadian equivalent of the Attorney General's list. Name any group of which you were "a card-carrying member" and describe it simply and uncontroversially, in one or two words. Of course, you should be prepared for hard questioning on this part of an individual immigration officer, but don't be intimidated by

31.) Please answer the following questions by printing "yes" or "no." If the answer to any of them is "yes" give details on a separate sheet.

1.) Do you have any physical disabilities?

Anyone acceptable to the army would be acceptable to Immigration. If there is something wrong with you, bring along a doctor's or employer's statement that this has not prevented and should not prevent you from being a productive citizen. The law is quite strict in prohibiting epileptics etc. – even when they are wives or other family members – and this cannot be taken care of by assurance of employability. (This may soon be changed.)

2.) Have you or has any of the persons included in this application ever –

(a) suffered from mental illness?

Unless you can come out with an emphatic "no" here, your application will be in trouble. Unless your illness was long in the past and you can bring forth proof you are cured – say, a letter from your doctor – you may not get in. It should be noted that visits to a psychiatrist are not mental illness. The mentally ill are hospitalized.

(b) suffered from tuberculosis?

Ditto.

(c) been convicted of, or admit to having committed, any crime or offense?

The same holds here. Bring court records and a letter from your parole officer. Even petty theft is grounds for refusal. In case of peace or civil rights offenses, check with a Canadian group aiding draft resisters, and be specific – was it "obstructing traffic", "resisting arrest" etc.?

The wording "admit to having committed" deserves comment. If you have committed, you do not have to admit to it, and this does not involve falsification.

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(d) been refused admission to or deported from Canada, or any other country?

Withdrawing your application does not constitute refusal. Anyone who has withdrawn should consult a Canadian committee before applying again.

(e) been refused a visa to travel to another country?

(f) resided in another country?

If you have never been a permanent resident (with papers) of a country other than the U.S., you have never "resided in another country."

(g) applied previously for a Canadian visa?

This question is not for Americans. Americans never get visas *to Canada and thus refusal of entry for any purpose is not refusal of a visa.*

32.) Individual passport sized photographs of yourself and your wife (if listed in 23) MUST be attached.

A second passport photo should be obtained for your medical forms.

33.) My personal description is: colour of hair, colour of eyes, height, weight. I have the following marks of identification

34.) I wish to leave for Canada as soon as possible (check) or o[illegible] date)

Border applicants should check "as soon as possible" – of course!

35.) I understand that any false statements or concealment of a material fact may result in my permanent exclusion from Canada, and even though I should be admitted to Canada for permanent residence, a fraudulent entry on this application could be grounds for my prosecution and/or deportation.

Should my answers to questions 17, 23 and 31 change at any time prior to my departure for Canada, I undertake to report such change and delay my departure until I have been informed in writing, by the office dealing with my application, that I may proceed to Canada. . . .

(Date, signature of applicant)

Also you will be made to "solemnly declare" that your remarks are "truthful complete and correct."

you can apply at the border . . .

There are five advantages to applying at the border. First, this is the quickest method; a decision will be made on the spot. Second, an applicant who is turned back will probably be given an opportunity to withdraw his application; see Chapter 13. Third, a job offer counts for units at the border (as opposed to applying from within). Fourth, it is easier to get a job offer for a border application than for a mail application because you can come in first and talk to potential employers. So you'll have a chance to impress both your employers and the immigration officers with your personal qualities. Fifth, you would be dealing with less Americanized officers than in most Consulates.

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There are two drawbacks, neither very important and both unavoidable. First, an applicant who appears at the border is going to be nervous and needs to be sure of what he will say. Second, a small but unrelenting few of the border officers may count your draft status against you; phone or write us for the current situation.

There is a possibility that Americans will eventually be discouraged from applying at the border, not because draft resisters are being discriminated against but because Consulates in the U.S. will be better equipped to handle them. But the border is not closed now and any reports that it has closed should be promptly checked with us. Currently most Americans are applying at the border. These are the steps you would follow.

1.) Obtain an immigration form and fill it out neatly and thoroughly. If you do not already have an application, the border official will give you one. But it is best to come prepared by gettin one at a Consulate or by writing the Department of Immigration. This really is desirable. If you cannot, think out at least the answers to questions 27 (education), 28 (former addresses) and 29 (employment history) in advance.

2.) The Immigration Department does not recommend that you take your medical examination until your application has been approved. At the border you will be instructed to take a medical in Canada within a few days. The medicals are administered and paid for by the Canadian Government.

It is difficult to obtain a medical form from within the U.S. Some consular officials are prejudiced and will want you to apply by mail; they know time is on the side of the U.S. Government. Medical forms can possibly be had by mail from the Department of Immigration.

The medical is expensive ($35 in New York City) and will load you down with documents. There will be chest X-rays several feet square, a radiologist's report, and Blood Wasserman and Urinalysis reports.

Few border applicants bring their medicals along.

3.) Obtain as many documents as you can, to punctuate your remarks. A list of relevant documents is at the beginning of Chapter Seven.

4.) You should have a substantial amount of money with you — enough to live on until your first paycheque. See Chapter 7, question 9 for specific figures. Records of your assets should also be with you. Bankbooks are not acceptable; bank statements are. A letter from a bank manager testifying to your financial stability will be helpful if you are not bringing in much money or if your job qualifications are low.

5.) If possible, your wife should accompany you and so should any children. Your wife, and children under 18, do not need to fill out separate forms; you will declare them as dependants.

Few questions will be asked about your wife. If she is qualified to work, or intends to, by all means bring this up yourself. Often a wife's qualifications will be a deciding factor.

Some draft resisters have moved to Canada with their parents. Whole families have been coming in recently. Your parents can return permanently to the U.S. without affecting your status.

6.) Now you should be ready. Get a good night's sleep, bathe, shave, and get a haircut. You must appear neat. Applying for status is a suit-and-tie affair, even in 100-degree weather. The applicants who are most successful present themselves as good middle-class persons, determined to work hard and be a credit to their new country.

7.) Driving up is best. A car is an asset, and indicates you led a stable and prosperous life back home. Being driven up is acceptable and so is entry by bus. On the west coast, though, entry by bus is not recommended for any but the most qualified people. Entry by train is uncommon and thorny. Flying up sounds best, but there are retired army officers at the Toronto and Vancouver airports who will count your draft status against you.

If you visit Canada to get a job offer, you must return to the U.S. before you immigrate. Policy is different on the west coast. It is perfectly acceptable to say that you were in Vancouver looking for a job offer, that you found one, and then returned to the border. Also it is acceptable to come up to look around and decide whether or not you want to immigrate and happen upon a job offer in that process. Elsewhere, you should not give the impression you were in Canada minutes before. Otherwise, unfortunately, some immigration officers may suspect you were working illegally, or other devious things. At best you will be asked to apply from within.

It is not advisable to conceal that *at some point* you were in Canada. It helps, in fact, to point out that you had visited Canada to make up your mind about immigrating and to see whether jobs would be readily available.

8.) You will not be stopped at the border until you reach the Canadian side; you will not deal with Americans at all. A Canadian customs officer will ask you a question meant for tourists. Your answer should be that you would like to apply for landed immigrant status. The officer will ask you to step inside the customs house for an interview.

9.) The interview is not formal. Most applicants are nervous, though, and the tension will mount until you meet your immigration

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officer. Probably he is a family man who likes fishing and goes to church on Sunday. Try to feel at ease. If you appear uncomfortable or guilty, the officer (like anyone else) will become suspicious.

Often more than one officer will be involved, including a special inquiry or chief immigration officer who tends to be older and quite blunt.

The interview will take from half an hour to two hours, depending on how qualified you are and how many officers question you. If you have already filled out an application, the officer will ask you questions based on your answers. Otherwise the officer will ask you to fill one out right there, or will ask you the questions orally. Further questions will be asked, dealing usually with past employment, future plans, and reasons for coming to Canada.

The immigration officer has been instructed very bluntly by the Department that your draft status is not relevant to your application to enter Canada, and most will not ask about it directly. But they will frequently try to get at it indirectly by bearing down on your reasons for coming to Canada, and the way you handle this can be a major factor in your personal assessment. Remember, personal assessment is just that – *personal.* Don't pretend you never heard of Selective Service; the officer *knows* you're a draft dodger and this kind of coyness will only irritate him and convince him of your dishonesty. Be frank (stopping short of political or ethical sermons) and admit that you might not have considered emigrating except for the draft. But emphasize that your final decision was based – and it should be – on an appreciation of Canada and a determination to become a good citizen.

You should intend to work at once. Your chances will improve if you appear eager. If you have a job offer, you may be questioned closely about how you obtained it and what it would involve. Your employer may be phoned.

Another question might be whether you have any connection with Canadian groups to aid draft resisters. Such a connection is generally not an asset in the eyes of an immigration officer.

10.) If you are accepted you will be given permission to work ("provisional status") and instructed to take your medical within Canada. Don't worry about the provisional nature of your status; mainly they want to check your chest X-rays for T.B. You may then proceed to your destination. If you are not accepted, you will be asked to return to the United States; see Chapter 13.

It may take several weeks for your final papers to reach you. Don't forget to leave a forwarding address until you get them.

. . . from within canada . . .

There are two advantages to applying from within Canada. First, Americans pursued by the draft will not have to wait for their papers in the U.S.; they can apply when they are safely in Canada. Second, applicants will be able to deal with immigration officers in person.

There are five disadvantages. First, applicants will not be given units for job offers (but a job offer will add to one's "personal assessment"). Second, an applicant who is rejected will probably not be permitted to re-apply. Third, the process is long, but not so long as by mail. Fourth, applicants may not be permitted to work until their applications have been formally approved. Fifth, more documents are needed than at the border or by mail.

Draft resisters will apply in somewhat this order. Our experience here is sketchy and there have been some individual variations. Of course, Immigration's experience here is also sketchy; applying from within is a new process, dating from October 1, 1967.

1.) Enter Canada as a visitor.

2.) Proceed to the office of a Canadian committee to aid draft resisters.

3.) Proceed to one of the local immigration offices. Most Canadian cities have immigration offices, but it is probably speedier to apply at one of the five regional offices (see Chapter 21). The officers there tend to be better versed in the policies, explicit and implicit, of the Immigration Department.

Tell the immigration officer you would like to apply for landed immigrant status. He will make an appointment with you. Appointments are made a few weeks, or months, in advance. Also he will

give you two copies of the application form, one for yourself and on for your interview.

4.) Fill the form out neatly and thoroughly. Include as ma documents as you can, to punctuate your remarks. Sometime documents are especially important when you apply from within, an some applications have not been considered without certain doc ments. The Department of Immigration has issued this mimeographe form letter to some applicants:

> Dear Sir or Madam:
>
> . . . To enable this Department to give further consideratio to your application, it is necessary that we receive. . . the following documents:
>
> School certificates issued by the administrator of all school attended.
>
> Apprenticeship or trade certificates indicating the duratio of your training and subjects studied.
>
> Your employment history since leaving school includin references from all employers, indicating your proficiency type of work, period of employment and reasons fo leaving.
>
> . . . Your failure to comply with this request may necessitat the refusal of your application.

A list of relevant documents is at the beginning of Chapter Seven.

5.) Make sure to appear neat. Your interview will last longe than at the border and will cover more ground. Your background, skills, motives and plans will be gone into in depth. Remember tha most immigration officers are quite human and will be interested i you as a person. Many of their questions, even on the draft, will b asked out of curiosity, or to gauge your reaction — not to "pin yo down."

6.) You will probably not be told whether you will be accepte You will be asked for a Canadian address to which your papers can b sent. You will probably have to ask for permission to work whil your application is pending. Receiving a paper for the Department o

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Manpower saying you can work while your status is pending is not automatic, as it seems to be at some border points.

7.) There will be a waiting period of six weeks to three months. Then (hopefully) a very noncommital letter will arrive. Your application, it will say, has been "reviewed," and you will be instructed to take a medical, probably at an airport, and to mail in the results as soon as possible.

8.) There will be another, shorter waiting period until your medical is approved and your immigrant card sent off.

TEN / APPLYING BY MAIL

. . . by mail from the u.s. . . .

There are four advantages to applying by mail. First, an applicant can continue studying or working in the U.S. while his forms are being processed. Second, a job offer would count for ten units by mail. But the trouble involved in seeking a job offer for some time in the future and the necessity, in most cases, of a personal interview, makes the job offer combined with mail application an unwieldy procedure. A third advantage is that you can "get it all done beforehand" and can feel secure when the time comes to leave the U.S. Fourth, you don't have to go through the interview (unless consulate procedure becomes necessary) so there is less trauma. This is acceptable for applicants who are superbly qualified on paper.

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There are four disadvantages. First, mail applications take a long time — two months to six or more. (At the Vancouver office, though, mail applications may only take six weeks.) Second, an applicant who is turned back will be officially rejected as opposed to unofficially turned down (see Chapter 13). Third, applicants who have received or are about to receive induction notices should probably not remain in the U.S. Fourth, there may not be a face-to-face interview, and without a chance to impress the officer with his personal qualities, a borderline applicant may not get in. Also, of course, it is more difficult to refuse an applicant to his face.

Americans who are not highly qualified or who have immediate draft problems should not attempt to apply by mail.

These are the steps an applicant would follow.

1.) Obtain an application form from a Canadian consulate or Ottawa. Some Consulates may ask you for an interview. If not, or (in most cases) if your forms are sent from Ottawa, you will not deal with immigration officers in person. This is not necessarily to your advantage (see above). "Personal assessment" counts for 15 units and it is difficult for a young applicant to convince an immigration officer of his "adaptability, motivation etc." on the basis of his application alone.

2.) Fill the form out neatly and thoroughly, and send it, with as many documents as you can, to the regional immigration office in Canada nearest your intended destination (see Chapter 21). Documents are not required but will add weight to anything you say, and character references may add units to your "personal assessment" rating. These would appear to be especially important by mail. Documents also cut down on the length of time it takes to get an answer, since Immigration won't have to send you a note asking for transcripts, employment records and bank statements (occasionally they do).

3.) There will be a waiting period of four weeks to two months or more while your application is being processed. 200,000 immigrants come to Canada yearly and to go over each application takes time.

4.) A very noncommital letter will arrive. Your application, it will say, has been "reviewed," and you will be instructed to take a medical (forms enclosed) and mail in the results as soon as possible. Medical forms will not be sent out unless your application has been found acceptable.

The letter of rejection is short and to the point.

5.) Have your medical forms filled out carefully. Do not try to shortcut any of the requirements. The X-rays really must be several feet square; the radiologist's report really must be attached. Otherwise you may be asked to take the medical again. Try to send your medical in promptly.

6.) There will be another waiting period of four weeks to two months or more. Finally you will be sent a "Medical Certificate — Letter of Pre-Examination" which entitles you to immigrate. It is valid for six months only.

Technically you have not been accepted, but in fact you have provided you appear at the border looking relatively solid and with the amount of money you said you would be bringing. At the entry point a doctor will review your letter of pre-examination and an immigration officer will fill out a final form, an abbreviated version of the landed immigrant application. But there will be no more questions. The officer will tear off a little white slip, sign it and stamp it and give it to you. From that point on you will be a legally landed immigrant.

* * * * *

It may become necessary for an applicant with draft problems to shortcut the mail procedure. The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme publishes a special leaflet for applicants who are drafted while their applications are pending. Draft-age Americans should cover their tracks by writing for it before they apply.

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ELEVEN / APPLYING AT A CONSULTATE

. . . at a canadian consulate . . .

By late 1967 some Canadian consulates in the U.S. had begun to process landed immigrant application forms. Probably all the Consulates will be equipped to process applications by late 1968. Since this is a unique new way of applying, our knowledge of it is necessarily limited. At this point, so is that of the Immigration Department, and there are some inconsistencies. But it appears as if the new method is here to stay, and if the border is ever instructed to refuse to process applications, the reason (the public one) will be that the Consulates in the U.S. are better equipped to handle them.

From a draft resister's point of view, however, there are serious drawbacks to applying through a Consulate. Many of them are shared with the mail procedure (see Chapter 10) but one is unique. Applying through a Consulate takes three months or more, and an American [illegible] is draft-eligible may be inducted while his application is pending.

Officials at the Consulates who do not approve of draft resistance have not failed to take advantage of this. Several officials have misinformed draft-eligible Americans by telling them that it is not permissible to apply in any way other than through a Consulate. In fact, the Chicago consulate has a mimeographed form letter out to this effect.

The advantages to applying through a Consulate are the same as applying by mail (again see Chapter 10).

Three things should be stressed here. First, most Canadian consular officials are objective and fair. It is entirely possible that you would *not* be discriminated against. But one prejudiced official can spoil a whole department. If it is apparent to you that your application is not being treated with objectivity, insist that it be withdrawn and/or contact Toronto, Vancouver or Montreal for furt[illegible] advice. Second, it is foolish to apply from within the U.S. if you [illegible] immediate draft problems. Third, if your draft problems are less immediate, and if it appears that you will earn *well over* 50 units (see Chapter Six), applying through a Consulate should not be ruled out.

* * * * *

Applying through a Consulate is simple enough. The applicant should inform the Consulate of his plans either in writing or in person and should ask for an interview. The applicant will probably be given two application forms before his interview (which may be set up for a month or more after he first contacts the Consulate) — one for his interviewing officer and one to keep for himself.

Advice already given about personal appearance, filling out the form, etc., of course holds here too.

The interview is more or less similar to the interview at an immigration office within Canada (see Chapter Nine). The medical apparently must be taken within the U.S. The applicant will be instructed not to proceed to Canada until his forms have been given final approval.

. . . or by nomination.

Americans with relatives in Canada can immigrate easily. Dependant relatives can be "sponsored"; others must be "nominated." Sponsored dependants would receive landed immigrant status virtually automatically. Nominated relatives must achieve 20 to 35 assessment units out of a possible 70. Almost any American would start out with a minimum of 23 points on this scale – 12 for his high school diploma, 10 for being under 35, and 1 (the minimum) for his skill.

Any landed immigrant or Canadian citizen can "sponsor" his

(a) husband or wife;
(b) fiancé or fiancée;
(c) unmarried son or daughter under 21;
(d) father, mother, grandfather or grandmother over 60, or under 60 "if incapable of gainful employment or widowed";
(e) orphaned relative under 18; or
(f) adopted son or daughter (must have been adopted under 18; must be under 21 and unmarried).

The sponsor would apply on behalf of his relative. Sponsors can pick up the "Application for Admission to Canada of Sponsored Dependants" at any Consulate or immigration office. The form is one page long and in three parts. In part A the sponsor must give his name, address and occupation. In part B the sponsor must list the dependants he is sponsoring. In part C the sponsor must declare: "I understand it will be my responsibility when my dependant(s) arrive in Canada my responsibility to assist my relative(s) in his/her/their re-estab-

The application must be signed by the sponsor, his spouse (if applicable) and an immigration officer.

Sponsored dependants will not be questioned. Applications for a dependant relative will be accepted whether the dependant is in Canada or abroad and irrespective of the financial situation of the sponsor.

* * * * *

Any landed immigrant or Canadian citizen can "nominate" any of the following, including the immediate family of the following:

(a) any son or daughter 21 or over;
(b) any married son or daughter under 21;
(c) any brother or sister;
(d) father, mother, grandfather or grandmother under 60;
(e) nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, grandson or grandaughter.

Every person nominating a relative for admission must "undertake to provide for a period of five years any necessary care and maintenance from his own resources for the nominated relative and his immediate family." Because of this the nominee will be assessed only on the first five selection factors. These are: education (20 units), personal qualities (15), occupational demand (15), occupational skill (10) and age (10); see Chapter Six. The other factors, according to a statement by Immigration Minister Jean Marchand, "are of special relevance during one's first few months in Canada and are compensated for by the fact of nomination."

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Depending on whether the nominator is a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant and the degree of family relationship to the nominee, the nominee must get from 20 to 35 assessment units (out of a maximum of 70). This is from Schedule B of the new Regulations

2.) (1) A nominated relative must achieve
(a) *at least twenty units* in an assessment if that relative is
(i) a son or daughter 21 years of age or over,
(ii) a married son or daughter under 21,
(iii) a brother or sister,
(iv) the father, mother, grandfather or grandmother under 60, or
(v) an unmarried nephew or niece under 21 of a Canadia

residing in Canada; and

(b) *at least twenty-five units* if he is a relative of a landed immigrant residing in Canada.

(2) A nominated relative must achieve

(a) *at least thirty units* if that relative is
  (i) a nephew or niece 21 years of age or over,
  (ii) a married nephew or niece under 21, or
  (iii) an uncle, aunt, grandson or granddaughter of a Canadian residing in Canada; and

(b) at least thirty-five units if he is a relative of a landed immigrant residing in Canada.

The nominator would apply like a sponsor, on behalf of his relative. Nominators can pick up the "Application for Admission to Canada of Nominated Relatives" at any Consulate or immigration office. The form is one page long and in three parts but is slightly more detailed than the form for sponsored dependants. In part A the nominator must give his name, address and occupation; he must also give his annual salary and say whether his relatives will reside in his home. In part B the nominator must list the relatives he is nominating. In part C the nominator must declare, "I understand it will be my responsibility to assist my relative(s) in his/her/their re-establishment in Canada and to provide accommodation, care and maintenance, if required . . . I assume the foregoing responsibilities for a period of five years."

The application must be signed by the sponsor, his spouse (if applicable) and an immigration officer.

Nominated relatives will not be interviewed, and application can be made whether the relative is in Canada or abroad.

THIRTEEN / RE–APPLYING

if at first you don't succeed, try again.

The great majority of young Americans are granted landed immigran status on their first try. But if the applicant is not successful, all i not lost.

Very few applications are officially turned down. If the applican wishes he can insist on an official decision and appeal if the decisio is negative. This is not recommended. Appeals are rarely won an if lost, the appellant will be ordered deported. He cannot re-ente after that for a number of years.

The alternative is more acceptable. The applicant should no object to being unofficially turned down or should offer to withdra his application. He should then get in touch with a Canadian ant draft group.

FOURTEEN / EXTRADITION

try not to get kicked out . . .

Extradition is the surrender by Canada to American authorities of a person who has been convicted or accused of committing certain crimes within the U.S.

The crimes which permit extradition to the U.S. are listed in seven extradition treaties between Canada and the U.S., all of them currently valid. You can be extradited for these crimes only. Twenty-two crimes are listed, and offenses connected with the Selective Service laws are not among them.

Crimes may be listed in the extradition treaties only if they are crimes in both countries. And – to clear up one popular misunderstanding – it should be noted that not all such crimes are listed. Selective Service offenses will not be written into the treaties in the forseeable future.

An extradited person can only be tried for the crime stated in the request for extradition. U.S. authorities cannot lay charges against an [illegible]erican resident in Canada for, say, burglary (an extraditable offense), then try him for infractions of the draft laws.

Relevant excerpts from the extradition treaties have been reprinted in Chapter 42.

FIFTEEN / DEPORTATION

. . . or sent back

Deportation is the procedure by which the Canadian governmen expels a person from Canada, usually to the country of his origin.

Any non-citizen, except a landed immigrant who has been i Canada for five years, can be deported for membership in a pro hibited class at the time of his entry or if he has since become a mem ber of such a class, or if he gained entry by fraudulent or improp means, including lying on any application form.

A visitor or student may also be deported for violation of th terms of his entry permit.

These points are worth noting:

1.) A warrant in the U.S. for a non-extraditable offense is no grounds for deportation.

2.) A landed immigrant who has been resident in Canada fo five years but has not become a citizen is said to have acquire "domicile." A person with domicile can be deported only if he found to be a member of a subversive organization or engages i subversive activities; he has been convicted of an offense involvin disloyalty to the Queen; he has – outside Canada – engaged in a tivities detrimental to the security of Canada; or he has bee convicted of certain offenses under the Narcotic Control Act, whic defines marijuana as a drug.

3.) A Canadian citizen, even a naturalized citizen, cannot deported. At a deportation hearing the person being deported ha right to legal counsel. The decision can be appealed to an Appe Board, and its decision may be reviewed by the Minister of Immig tion. See the Immigration Appeal Board Act (1967).

A person about to be deported generally has the opportunity leave voluntarily for another country.

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There are few areas in which an individual's rights are more blatantly infringed than deportation proceedings. If you have trouble with Immigration, insist on getting a lawyer. A phone call to any of the anti-draft groups will get you one.

SIXTEEN / PROHIBITED CLASSES

these can't try at all.

People who fall into the following classes are prohibited from immigrating to Canada. Landed immigrants can be deported if they ever fall into one of these classes during their first five years in Canada. Naturalized Canadian citizens cannot be deported but can lose citizenship if obtained by misrepresentation.

1.) *Political subversives.* People who have been associated with organizations subversive to democratic government or persons "concerning whom there are reasonable grounds for believing they are likely to engage in or advocate subversion" are prohibited. So are "persons concerning whom there are reasonable grounds for believing they are likely to engage in espionage, sabotage or any other subversive activity directed against Canada or detrimental to the security of Canada." This does not necessarily mean Communists; the Party is legal, and conducts door-to-door campaigns here. Of course, an individual immigration officer might not be as objective as the [illegible]. But there is no reason to believe that anyone connected with American student radicalism would be refused on these grounds.

2.) *Drug users.* "Persons who are engaged or are suspected on reasonable grounds of being likely to engage in any unlawful giving, using (etc.) in any substance that is a drug within the meaning of the Narcotic Control Act, or persons who at any time have been so engaged" are prohibited. In other words, an applicant can be kept ou (or kicked out) if an immigration officer even suspects him of using narcotics, including marijuana. Exceptions can be made if five years have passed since one was engaged in anything to do with drugs.

3.) *Criminal offenders.* "Persons who have been convicted o or admit having committed any crime involving moral turpitude' will not be admitted. The term "moral turpitude" is not defined, but one would suspect that it would involve any major crimes (U.S. felonies) but not misdemeanors or their Canadian equivalents. Of course, not all felonies would be crimes of moral turpitude, but one would almost certainly be prohibited with a felony conviction on the record.

There is a possibility that admission may be granted despite such a conviction if the applicant was convicted when he was under 21, and two years have passed since the completion of his sentence, or if the applicant is 21 or over, and five years have passed since the co[illegible]letion of his sentence.

In some U.S. jurisdictions a person can petition the authorities to have his records erased. Anyone with convictions which have not been erased should have his court records with him when making application.

4.) *Others.* The Canadian Immigration Act prohibits immigration by prostitutes, homosexuals, mentally or physically defective individuals, chronic alcoholics, and persons "who are. . .or are likely to become public charges." This last consideration is extremely important.

With some exceptions, it seems unlikely that anyone would both be acceptable to the army and fall into a prohibited class. Anyone intending to immigrate who feels he may fall into one of these classes should check his situation with a Canadian group.

you'll be free to travel . . .

Obtaining landed immigrant status is not illegal in itself and the landed immigrant who has not committed a draft offense is free to visit the U.S. – or to return there for good. However, Selective Service laws require that you obtain permission to immigrate from your draft board, and few draft resisters bother. It is possible (but in practice, not *yet* probable) that an American whose intent to avoid induction is known will be prosecuted for failure to obtain permission to immigrate (five years) or for failure to keep his board informed of his address (five years).

Americans who remain in Canada beyond their induction dates will be prosecuted. And it is foolish for draft-delinquent Americans to expect that they will ever be able to return to the U.S. legally. After you fail to report the FBI may attempt (through the RCMP) to verify whether you intend to reside in Canada permanently. If [illegible]u do, the investigation will be ended and a warrant issued. If you do not, the investigation may be continued – and a warrant issued. The United States has never granted amnesty to any of its war or draft exiles and there is no reason to believe that now will be any different.

Americans who obtain Canadian citizenship will be allowed to carry Canadian passports. Canadian passports will permit draft resisters to travel anywhere in the world, including countries "off limits" to Americans. Some of the better U.S. reporters have become Canadian citizens because of this added freedom. But it should be noted that a landed immigrant who has not yet received his Canadian citizenship cannot carry a Canadian passport and should obtain an American passport if he hopes to travel ou[illegible]ada during his first five years. Landed immigrants from the U.S. are technically still citizens of the U.S. and it is perfectly acceptable for them to travel on a U.S. passport. Many do. The U.S. passport expires in three years but it is easily renewable anywhere.

A United States citizen is not required to have a passport for travel to Canada or to Central or South America (except Cuba). A number of countries in this area, however, do require a visa. If you require a passport, State and Federal Clerks of Court are authorized to accept passport applications, as well as the Passport Agencies in Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, D.C. United States passports are not valid for travel to Cuba and "those portions of China, Korea, and Viet Nam under Communist control."

American draft offenders apparently can be extradited to the U.S. from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. (See U.S. Statutes, Volume 49, Page 3111. Some of the original signers have dropped out.) The Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors is just about sure that draft resisters cannot be extradited from any other country for draft offenses, although they have not yet checked every extradition treaty. If you are planning to travel extensively abroad, make sure to cover your tracks by checking with them first.

It does not appear that young Americans are eligible for either the Canadian Certificate of Identity (a "stateless person's passport") or the Nansen Passport (issued by the U.N.). As a matter of policy, Canadian Certificates of Identity are not issued to Americans who have renounced citizenship, but only to persons who have lost citizenship involuntarily. They would certainly not be issued to someone who was still an American citizen. A recent U.S. Supreme Court decision has eliminated involuntary loss of U.S. citizenship. Thus travel on a Certificate of Identity is impossible.

Travel on the Nansen or U.N. passport is hopeless for the present. An inquiry to Geneva by the Canadian Friends Service Committee brought this response:

> The Nansen passport . . . is granted to persons recognized as refugees, i.e., those who have left their own country and do not wish to return to it "through well-grounded fear of persecution on racial, religious or political grounds." . . . I am afraid I very much doubt whether the High Commissioner's office in Canada would be prepared to recognize U.S. citizens who object to the Viet Nam war as eligible for refugee status. Do they, in fact, have "well-grounded fear of persecution" within the legal definition of this term? They may claim that they do, but I fear that the claim would be difficult to substantiate. In view of the generally-held opinion that the regime in the United States is as liberal as anyone could wish, I am afraid that dissatisfaction with a specific aspect of one's government's policy does not, of itself, constitute persecution.

EIGHTEEN / RENOUNCING CITIZENSHIP

. . . and maybe you can go back . . .

Renouncing U.S. citizenship is not a requirement for landed immigrant status. But if an American immigrant renounces before being drafted it is possible that his draft board will reclassify him IV-C. Class IV-C contains non-resident aliens who are registered with the Selective Service system but cannot currently be drafted.

If an American renounces before he violates Selective Service law, he may be able to return to the U.S. after he becomes a Canadian citizen – whether or not he was reclassified IV-C.

For further information, write the Vancouver Committee for their special mimeographed pamphlet on renunciation. All such information is too tentative to include here.

NINETEEN / FROM IMMIGRANT TO CITIZEN

. . . but plan on staying.

Recent amendments to the Canadian Citizenship Act have changed the requirements for Canadian citizenship. These are the new requirements:

1.) The applicant must have been admitted to Canada as a "landed immigrant."

2.) He must have resided in Canada five of the eight years immediately preceding his application for citizenship. The five year need not be continuous. Visitors and students living in Canada before obtaining immigrant status may count half of each full year in Can ada before obtaining immigrant status towards the residence qualification. The wife of a Canadian citizen needs only one year's residenc in Canada.

3.) The applicant must have resided in Canada for 12 of the 1 months immediately preceding his application.

4.) He must be at least 21 or the spouse of and residi [illegible] Canada with a Canadian citizen.

5.) He must be of good character and not under an order o deportation.

6.) He must have an adequate knowledge of English or Frenc unless he is the spouse, widow or widower of a Canadian citize

7.) He must have an "adequate knowledge of the responsib ities and privileges of Canadian citizenship."

8.) He must intend to have his place of domicile permanent in Canada.

9.) He must intend to comply with the Oath of Allegianc

I, *John Doe,* swear that I will be faithful and bear tr allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her Heirs and Successors, according to law, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.

So help me God.

These steps lead to citizenship:

1.) An applicant must apply on his own behalf.

2.) Applications should be filed with a Court. Special Courts of citizenship are in all the major cities.

If an applicant does not live within the jurisdiction of one of these Courts, he may file with the nearest provincial court. If he lives more than 50 miles from a court, he may mail his application to the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship in Ottawa, who will file it with the appropriate Court.

3.) An application filed with a Court must be posted for three months before it can be heard by the Court. Applications may be filed three months before the five-year period of residence elapses.

4.) An applicant must appear personally for examination before the Court.

5.) If his application is approved by the Court and the Secretary of State, he will be called before the Court to take the Oath of Allegiance, make a declaration of renunciation of his previous nationality in writing and be presented with his certificate of citizenship.

A minor child does not automatically become a Canadian with the grant of citizenship to his parents. After one parent becomes a citizen the father may apply on behalf of his minor children.

there's a little red tape involved . . .

Americans can bring in or send up their possessions duty-free. There are customs houses at the border and within Canada. Duty-free possessions cannot be sold for 12 months.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE. The money system in Canada, as in the United States, is based on dollars and cents. But at the present rate of exchange, immigrants from the U.S. receive a 7% bonus when they convert their funds.

Immigrants are urged to exchange their funds at a bank, where they will receive the prevailing premium. Stores in Canada may give a lower rate of exchange.

POSTAL RATES. Canadian postage stamps must be used on all mail posted in Canada. Rates are the same as in the U.S. Parcels posted in Canada for delivery to the U.S. must have a simple customs declaration attached.

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BAGGAGE. The wearing apparel and "settler's effects" i[illegible] by the immigrant are admitted free of duty. Up to 50 cigars, [illegible] cigarettes, two pounds of tobacco and 40 ounces of alcoholic bev- erages, per adult, may be included. This does not apply to articles intended for other persons or for sale.

FURNITURE. An immigrant, or any person who obtains residence in Canada, may bring in his household furniture and effec duty free. If brought in for temporary use, a deposit equal to the du and taxes thereon may be required, and is refundable if the items ar reported out within six months.

GIFTS. Gifts, excluding tobacco and alcoholic beverages, ma be allowed free entry if the total value of the gifts for any on recipient does not exceed $10.

FIREARMS. An immigrant (or visitor or student) does not need a federal permit to possess rifles, shotguns or fishing tackle in Canada. Admission of equipment, however, does not give the right to hunt or fish. Hunting and fishing are governed by provincial laws and licenses are required for each province. Regulations may be obtained from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Ontario.

Fifty rounds of ammunition per person are admitted duty free. Revolvers, pistols and fully automatic firearms are prohibited.

VEHICLES. The entry of automobiles and trailers into Canada [illegible] a quick routine matter without payment of any duty or fee. Travellers Vehicles permits, good for up to six months, will be issued to visitors. Immigrants will not need permits. Motor Vehicle Registration forms, and copies of any rental contracts, are required.

Driver's licenses from any State are valid in Canada. An immigrant is expected to obtain a Canadian driver's license within 90 days. The driver's test is similar on all counts to State tests. Driver's handbooks are issued free by provincial departments of transport, and should be pored over; the laws are slightly different in Canada.

Unless an immigrant has the Registration forms to his car, it will have to be returned within the week.

CAR INSURANCE. United States motorists, for their own protection, may obtain from their insuring company a Canadian Non-Resident Inter-Province Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card. Possession of this Card indicates that the insurance company has [illegible]eed to abide by the minimum limits of Financial Responsibility prevailing in Canada.

An immigrant should find out if insurance is required in the province he is settling in. He will not be required to take out provincial insurance for some months.

FOOD AND GAS. Goods for consumption such as food and gasoline are dutiable, but "reasonable quantities" are granted free entry; for example, two days' food (per person) and gasoline up to the normal tank capacity of the vehicle. Motorists are reminded that the Imperial gallon is one-fifth larger than the U.S. gallon – which means fewer gallons are required to fill a tank in Canada, and gas is really not as expensive as it looks.

MEATS. Importation of uncertified meat shipments, weighing not more than 20 pounds, will be permitted provided the importer gives verbal assurance to customs that the meat is for his own personal use, and not for distribution or sale.

DOGS. Hunting and pet dogs may be brought in free of duty. Dogs must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian of Canada or the U.S. certifying that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding 12 months.

CATS. There are no restrictions on the admission of cats [illegible] Canada.

OTHER PETS. Canaries and finches, other cage birds, monkeys, skunks, hamsters, guinea pigs etc. are given entry into Canada without restrictions. Birds of the parrot family (parrots, love birds, budgies etc.), not exceeding two in number and accompanied by the owner, may be admitted if found healthy and the owner certifies in writing that the birds have not been in contact with other birds of the parrot family and have been in his possession for 90 days immediately preceding importation.

PLANTS. Immigrants may not bring in plants or certain plant material except in accordance with regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. Immigrants with plants are advised to write in advance to the Director, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

EXPORT MOVEMENT. U.S. residents (including landed im[illegible]grants) returning from Canada may take back, once every 31 d[illegible], merchandise for personal or household use to the value of $100, free of United States duty and tax, providing they have remained in Canada 48 hours.

VISITING CANADA FOR LESS THAN 48 HOURS. Residents of the United States (including landed immigrants) visiting Canada for less than 48 hours may take back for personal use merchandise to the fair retail value of $10 free of U.S. duty and tax.

GIFTS. "Bona fide" gifts of articles other than alcoholic beverages or tobacco sent to a person in the United States will be valued at their retail value and will pass free of duty provided the aggregate value of such articles received by one person on one day does not exceed $10.

United States residents cannot bring into the U.S. certain goods of Cuban origin including Cuban cigars.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. Inquiries concerning admission of anything not covered here should be sent to the Customs and Excise Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa.

. . . but plenty of people can help you . . .

I. REGIONAL DEPARTMENTS OF IMMIGRATION

Americans who wish to apply by mail should write to the Departmen in the region of their intended destination. If you are thinking o settling outside these cities, you can get a complete list of immigratior offices by writing to any Canadian consulate.

FOR THE MARITIMES: P.O. Box 129, Halifax, Nova Scoti
FOR QUEBEC: 305 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montrea
FOR ONTARIO: 480 University Avenue, Toronto
FOR THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND THE NORTHWES TERRITORIES: 83 Maple Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba
FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON: Foot o Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, British Columbia

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II. CONSULATES

Canadian consulates are in the following U.S. cities (starred hav Immigration Department personnel on their staffs):

Boston: 500 Boylstron Street, (617) 262-3760
* **Chicago:** 310 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 2000, (312 427-7926
Cleveland: Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, (216 861-1660
* **Denver:** 1575 Sherman Street, Suite 600, (303) 534-51
Detroit: 1920 First Federal Building, 1001 Woodward Avenu (313) WO 5-2811
* **Los Angeles:** 510 West Sixth Street, Room 632, (41

622-2233
New Orleans: International Trade Mart, Suite 2110, 2 Canal Street, (504) 525-2136
* New York: 680 Fifth Avenue, (212) JU 6-2400
Philadelphia: 3 Penn Center Plaza, (215) LO 3-5838
* San Francisco: 333 Montgomery Street, Sixth Floor, (415) YU 1-2670
Seattle: 1308 Tower Building, Seventh Avenue and Olive Way, (206) MU 2-3515
Washington, D.C. (Embassy): 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., (202) DE 2-1011

III. TRAVEL BUREAUS

Canadian Government Travel Bureaus are in the following U.S. cities:

Boston, Massachusetts
Chicago, Illinois
Cleveland, Ohio
Denver, Colorado
Detroit, Michigan
Los Angeles, California
Minneapolis, Minnesota
New Orleans, Louisiana
New York, New York
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Rochester, New York
San Francisco, California
Seattle, Washington
Washington, D.C.

TWENTY–TWO / LITERATURE

. . . in writing . . .

Following are some pamphlets, etc. on Canada and other dra alternatives. Americans who have not firmly decided on Canad should make sure to look into some of this.

CANADA

American Draft Exiles, by Robert Akakia. The House of Anan Press, 671 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario. Available March 1 1968. $5.00; enclose 50 cents for postage. Draft exiles in Canada a seen by a philosopher and social critic. See Mr. Akakia's chapter o "current resisters" (Chapter 38).

Canada: 1867-1967. The Queen's Printer, Ottawa. $2.00; en close 50 cents for postage. Magnificent 300-page book on Canadia life and lore – in color.

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Canada Counsellor's Packet. Toronto Anti-Draft Progra[illegible]e 2279 Yonge Street, Suite 15, Toronto 12, Ontario. $5.00; po[illegible]g prepaid. Includes the Immigration Act and Regulations, Marchand' speech on the new Regulations, the Citizenship Act, pamphlets o employment opportunities, special memos and descriptive materials

"Draft-Age Dilemma," by Olive Skene Johnson. *McCall Magazine*, August, 1967. Best popular survey of new Canadians.

Draft-Dodger! A full-length LP by Todd Records, 62 Lakevie Avenue, Toronto 3, Ontario. $4.95; postage prepaid; Ontario residen add 5% sales tax. Eight draft resisters talk about why they came an how they find it.

"Emigration to Canada: Legal Notes for Draft Age Men Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors (CCCO), 2016 Waln

Street, Philadelphia 19103. Free. Emigration and American law.

Ontario '67. Special Projects and Planning Branch, Department of Economics and Development, 950 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ontario. $1.00; enclose 50 cents for postage. Handsome collection of articles on Ontario by leading Canadian writers.

"Toronto, The Exciting City." The Metropolitan Toronto Industrial Commission, 11 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. Free. Pictures mostly; will assure you that Toronto is not a hick town.

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, has many descriptive pamphlets; you could also write the provincial travel bureau in any provincial capitol. Most cities have a Chamber of Commerce and many also maintain Tourist Information offices. Street addresses are not required for mail addressed to these offices.

OTHER DRAFT ALTERNATIVES

Co Counsellor's Packet. CCCO. $2.50. Includes CO Handbook and many important memos.

Draft Resistance Information Kit. Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR), Box 271, Nyack, New York 10960. 50 cents. Includes articles, sample CO literature and sample anti-draft flyers.

"Handbook for Conscientious Objectors." CCCO. $1.00. A must for every CO.

"It's Your Choice." FOR. Free. The draft and conscientious objection.

"The Non-Cooperator and the Draft." FOR. 5 cents. Why and hows of total non-cooperation.

"Our Fight is Here." Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612. 10 cents. Essays on draft resistance.

"Resistance to the Draft," by Stewart Meacham. FOR. 10 cents. Analysis of reasons for refusing military service.

"Up Tight With The Draft?" War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York 10038. 10 cents. Survey of draft alternatives from a pacifist perspective.

TWENTY–THREE / CANADIAN ANTI–DRAFT GROUPS

. . . in canada . .

Currently there are 23 anti-draft contacts in Canada. Vancouve Toronto and Montreal are the best equipped to handle requests f information that is not in this pamphlet. Most are equipped to hel draft resisters immigrate and all can help draft resisters settle down.

ALBERTA

Calgary Committee on War Immigrants, Station B, Box 323 Calgary. (403) 243-5037.

Edmonton Committee to Aid American War Resisters, Box 32 University of Alberta, P.O., Edmonton. (403) 439-0478.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors, P.O. Bo 4231, Vancouver 9. (604) 738-4612.

Victoria Committee to Aid Draft Resisters, 1814 Oak Bay Avenu Victoria.

MANITOBA

Dan Pentland, 194 Oak Street, Winnipeg 9. (204) 475-685

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton: Nelson Adams c/o SRC Office, Student Centre, U versity of New Brunswick, Fredericton. (506) 454-2428.

Moncton Area: Martha and Peter Kellman, 273 Acadia Aven Dieppe. (506) 382-4096.

New Brunswick Committee to Aid American War Objectors, P Box 1355, Sackville.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland Committee to Aid American War Objectors, Harvey Road P.O. Box 4174, St. John's.

ONTARIO

Guelph Anti-Draft Programme, 35 Fairview Boulevard, Guelph. (519) 822-4178. (Beginning April, 1968).

Southern Ontario Committee on War Immigrants, 1 Mountain Avenue, Hamilton, (416) 527-2857.

K[illegible]hener—Waterloo: Roy Officer, 215 Winfield Avenue, Waterloo. (519) 745-2475.

London Information Centre for Draft Refugees, (519) 451-6850.

Oshawa Anti-Draft Programme c/o Stuart Roche, 313 French Street, Oshawa. (416) 723-3474, ext. 13.

Ottawa: Mrs. Goldie Josephy, 2141 Rushton Road, Ottawa 13. (613) 728-3942.

Peterborough: Rev. Jim Allman, 581 Howden Avenue, Peterborough. (705) 742-5277.

Port Arthur-Fort William: Lakehead Committee to Aid American War Objectors, 162 Prospect Avenue, Port Arthur. (807) 344-8559.

Toronto Anti-Draft Programme, 2279 Yonge Street, Suite 15, Toronto 12. (416) 481-0241; night, 537-4660. *American Immigrants [illegible]ployment Service* c/o Naomi Wall, 921-1926.

Windsor: Information '68, P.O. Box 1233, Windsor. (519) 252-2052.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Teach-In Committee Against the War c/o George Robbins, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown. (902) 892-3344.

QUEBEC

Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters, P.O. Box 231, Westmount Station 6, Montreal. (514) 931-3007.

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina: Dunc Blewett, 1200 Jubilee Street, Regina. (306) 536-2297.

Saskatoon: John Warnock Jr., Department of Economics and Politica Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. (306) 364-6590.

BLACK ANTI -DRAFT PROGRAMME,
AFRO-AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD, 1984-A Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.
(416) 487-0888

TWENTY–FOUR / U.S. ANTI–DRAFT GROUPS

. . . and in the u.s. too.

Some draft resisters will try for deferments, or will fight their draft boards as long as they're able. Following are the names and addresses of 100 anti-draft contacts. (Keep in mind that their addresses are not stable.) This is not a complete list, and you are invited to write us and find out which group is closest to you. Most AFSC and SDS groups can give out draft information.

TRAVELLERS FOR THE TORONTO ANTI–DRAFT PROGRAMME

C.J. Hinke, 329 East 12th Street, Apt. 18, New York, New York 10003. (212) 982-1189. *Currently working in the alternatives in draft resistance: Canadian immigration and prison education.*

Joe Taft, 1115 North 6½ Street, Terre Haute, Indiana 47807. (317) 235-2168.

GENERAL

Amer[illegible] Friends Service Committee, Robert Bird, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Penn[illegible]nia 19102. (215) LO 3-9372.

Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, John Reints, 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. (215) LO 8-7971. *The best group for CO's.*

C.C.C.O – West, Alex Slivka, 514 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94105. (415) 397-6917.

Draft Resistance Clearing House, Dan Swinney, 107 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. (608) 255-6575.

Fellowship of Reconciliation, Ron Young, Box 271, Nyack, New York 10960. (914) EL 8-4601.

Students for a Democratic Society, Dee Jacobsen, 1608 West Madison Street, Room 206, Chicago, Illinois 60612. (312) 666-3874.

War Resisters League, Joe Kearns, 5 Beekman Street, 10th Floor, New York, New York 10038. (212) CO 7-4592.

STATE – BY – STATE

ARIZONA / *Jamie Newton,* 5027 West Waite Place, Glen[illegible] 853

Mrs. Alberta Dannells, 2202 East 8th Street, Tucson 85719. (602) 622-8288.

ARKANSAS / *Little Rock Draft Information Center,* Mike Vogler, 512 East Ninth Street Little Rock 72202. (501) FR 5-3544.

CALIFORNIA / *Berkeley Draft Resistance,* Steve Hamilton, 1514 Grant Street, Berkele (415) 849-4950 or 843-6690. *The major Western group and one of the six "emergency groups.*

Americans for Freedom, Bob Zimmerman, 1964 Vista Del Mar Avenue, Hollywood 9002 (413) 469-5495.

Los Angeles Draft Resistance Union, 1093 North Broxton, Room 2[illegible]8, Los Angeles 9002 (213) 473-6410 or 734-4745.

Oakland Peace and Freedom Center, Jerry Rothstein, 2447 East 14th Street, Oaklan 94601. (415) 536-4856.

Ken Dursan, 1819½ F Street, Sacramento 95814. (916) 447-6456.

San Diego Draft Resistance Union, Don Sherman, 5055 University, San Diego 92105. (714 281-8069.

The Resistance, Richard Harison c/o The Hearth, Howard Presbyterian Church, 1321 Oa Street, San Francisco. (415) 626-1910. *A major Christian resistance group.*

Brian King, 581 South 12th Street, San Jose 95112. (408) 287-6098.

Stanford Anti-Draft Union, John Saari, Box 2684, Stanford 94303.

COLORADO / *Bruce Goldberg,* 1077½ Lincoln Place, Boulder 80[illegible]02. (303) 444-4682

Colorado Resistance, P.O. Box 10453, Denver 80210. (303) 444-468[illegible].

Sam Menor, 512 Polk Street, Pueblo 81005. (303) 544-1328.

CONNECTICUT / *Rev. William Sloane Coffin,* Chaplain, Yale University, New Haven 06511 (203) 562-7658.

New Haven Draft Information Center, 425 College Street, New Haven 06511. (203) 624-6657

Paul Buhle, Knollwood Acres No. 20, Storrs 06286 (near Hartford).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA / *Washington Draft Resistance Union,* Lion Slaughter, 1737 Street N.W., Washington 20009. (202) 667-6444.

FLORIDA / *Alan Levin,* Box 13636, University Station, Gainesville 32603. (904) 372-7227

Jacksonville SCLC, Moses Davis, Box 1745, Jacksonville 32201. (904) 353-8933.

Miami Draft Resistance Union, Mike Meiselman, 940 Biarritz, Miami Beach 33141. (30 864-3317.

Tallahassee SDS, Pierre Musson, Box U-4594, Florida State University, Tallahassee 32306.

GEORGIA / *Atlanta Workshop in Nonviolence,* Henry Bass, 1014 Piedmont Avenue N. Atlanta 30309. (404) 876-2159.

HAWAII / *John D. Olsen,* 2303 Maile Way, Honolulu 96822.

ILLINOIS / *Chicago AFSC,* 401 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 60605. (312) HA 7-2533

Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE), Paul O'Brien, 333 West North Avenue, Chica 60610. (312) 664-6895; night, 493-8085. *One of the six "emergency" groups.*

Joe Tuchinsky, 5135 South University Avenue, Chicago 60615. (312) 643-8944.

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Champaign-Urbana Draft Resistance Union, Steve Schmidt, 1209 West Oregon Street, Urbana 61801. (217) 344-4483.

INDIANA / *Indiana Anti-Draft Union*, Janet White, 315 East Smith Avenue, Bloomington 47401. (812) 332-4569.

Purdue Peace Union, Mike Brand, 212-213 Arnold Drive West, Lafayette 47906. (317) 439-3611.

IOWA / *Iowa State "We Won't Go,"* Don Siano c/o Physics Department, Iowa State University, Ames 50010. (515) 292-1168.

North Central AFSC, Leonard Tinker, 4211 Grand Avenue, Des Moines 50312. (515) 274-0453.

Iowa City Draft Resistance Union, Ross Peterson, 219 East Bloomington Street, Apt. 5, Iowa City 52240. (319) 338-6185.

KANSAS / *David Leonard*, 1137 Vermont Street, Lawrence 66044.

[illegible]TUCKY / *Roger Kook*, 1130 Bardstown Road, Louisville 40204.

LOUISIANA / *New Orleans Draft Resisters*, Bob Head, 710 Ursuline Street, New Orleans 70016. (504) 523-4580.

MAINE / *Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Goodman*, Temple 04984 (between Augusta and Bangor). (207) 778-4031.

MARYLAND / *Allen Brick*, 319 East 25th Street, Baltimore 21218.

MASSACHUSETTS / *New England Resistance* c/o Neil Robertson, 1 Eldora Street, Roxbury (Boston) 02120. (617) 566-3719 or 868-7600, ext. 3945; night, 547-1979. *The major Eastern group and one of the six "emergency" groups.*

Boston Draft Resistance Group, Mike Ferber, 102 Columbia Street, Cambridge 02139. (617) 547-7919.

Resist, Noam Chomsky c/o Department of Linguistics, M.I.T., Cambridge 02139. (617) 862-6160.

Draft Information Centre, 65½ Main Street, Worcester 01608. (617) 755-8170.

MICHIGAN / *Michigan Area AFSC*, Steve Edmunds, 1222 Woodlawn Avenue, Ann Arbor 48104. (313) 665-3169.

The Resistance, Michael Badamo, Guild House, 702 Monroe Street, Ann Arbor 4810 (313) 769-0122.

[illegible]it Draft Resistance Union, David Wheeler, 1172 Hancock Street, Apt. 35, Detroit 4[illegible]1. (313) 831-6869.

Edward Lessin, 223½ Beal Street, East Lansing 48823. (517) 537-2259.

Owen Akers, Kanley Chapel, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo. (616) 345-3983.

MINNESOTA / *Twin Cities Draft Information Center*, David Gutknecht, 1905 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis 55404. (612) 333-8471.

Alvin Currier, Student Union 213, Macalester College, St. Paul 55101. (612) 647-6296.

MISSISSIPPI / *Freedom Information Service*, Dave Doggett, Box 120, Tougaloo 39174. (601) 352-9788.

MISSOURI / *Kansas City Resisters Union*, T.E. Jepson, 409 East 54th Street, Kansas City 64110. (816) DE 3-4408.

The St. Louis Draft Resistance, Richard Freer, 5843 Cabanne, Suite E, St. Louis 63112. (314) 725-8642.

Washington University SDS, Suzy Chapple, Box 4685, St. Louis. (314) VO 4-0100, ext. 2413.

NEBRASKA / *George Spangler*, 633 South 14th Street, Lincoln 68508.

NEW HAMPSHIRE / *New Hampshire Committee for Peace in Vietnam*, Fredrick Putnam, Lyme 03768. (603) 795-2206.

NEW JERSEY / *AFSC–SANE Draft Counselling Service*, 7 Park Street, Montclair 07042.

Princeton Draft Resister's Union, Doug Seaton, 48 University Place, Princeton 08540. (609) 452-7456.

NEW YORK / *Mrs. Daniel DeSole*, Humanities 372, State University of New York, Albany 12203. (518) 438-4643.

Buffalo Resistance, Bruce Buyer, 945 West Ferry Street, Buffalo 14208. (716) 886-6580.

Ithaca Selective Service Information Center, 306 North Aurora Street, Ithaca 14850. (607) 273-1932.

AFSC Draft Project, Mark Lyons, 15 Rutherford Place, New York 10003. (212) 777-4600.

New York Resistance, Lenny Brody, 5 Beekman Street, Room 1025, New York 10038. (212) RE 2-4272. *One of the six "emergency" groups and among the most militant.*

Selective Service Counselling Programme, Robert Price, 202 Earl Hall, Columbia University, New York 10027. (212) 280-1754.

Student Mobilization Committee, Gloria Ross, 17 East 17th Street, 4th Floor, New York 10003. (212) 255-1076.

Support-in-Action, C.J. Hinke, 224 West Fourth Street, New York 10014. (212) AL 5-1341.

Carl Baker, 997 Exchange Street, Rochester 14608. (716) 266-3090.

Stony Brook SDS, Leonard Shames, Dorm JN, Box 251, Stony Brook 11590. (516) 454-6328.

Owen Densmore, Department of Physics, Syracuse University, 102 Steele Hall, Syracuse 13210. (315) 472-1101.

NORTH CAROLINA / *Robert Eaton*, 452 Craige Street, Chapel Hill 27514. (919) 933-3566.

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NORTH DAKOTA / *G. Dean Zimmerman*, 209 Fourth Street S.E. Valley City 58072.

OHIO / *Cincinnati Draft Resistance Union*. Bill Burge, 2323 Wheeler Street, Cincinnati 45219. (513) 421-9158.

Peacemakers, Dan Bromley, 10208 Sylvan Avenue, Cincinnati 45241. (513) 771-6485. *Marked pacifist orientation.*

Cleveland Draft Resistance Union, Tim Hall, 10616 Euclid Avenue, Room 317, Cleveland 44106. (216) 721-1869.

Ohio State Draft Resistance Union, Jim Buckley, 2299 Neil Avenue, Columbus 43201. (614) 291-3937.

Jim Custer, 631 Baldwin Place, Toledo 43610. (410) 241-6859.

Ohio Resistance, Mark Nelson, Antioch Union, Yellow Springs 45387. (513) 767-783 *One of the six "emergency" groups.*

OKLAHOMA / *Norman Draft Resistance Union*, Joe Bateman, 530 West Eufaula Avenu Norman 73069. (405) JE 6-8125.

OREGON / *Portland Draft Resistance Union*, Roger Lippman, 3203 S.E. Woodstock Boulevard, Portland 97202.

PENNSYLVANIA / *Mr. and Mrs. Rick Allegeier,* 1709 State Street, Erie 16501.

Philadelphia Anti-Draft Union, Bob Dombrowski, 1515 South Street, Philadelphia 19146. (215) KI 6-6535.

Peace and Freedom Center, 5899 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh 15232. (412) 362-9000.

Penn State Freedom Union, Jim Grant, P.O. Box 923, State College 16801.

RHODE ISLAND / *Suzanne Simon,* 59 Helsey Street, Providence 02906. (401) 751-6818.

TENNESSEE / *Southern Student Organizing Committee,* 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville 37212. (615) 291-3537.

TEXAS / *Bill Langley,* 1709 San Jacinto, Apt. 210, Austin 78705. (512) 477-2264.

Robert Foley, 3500 Granada Avenue, Apt. 5, Dallas 75205.

Houston SDS, Doug Bernhardt, 4141 Elgin Street, King Apartments, Houston 77004. (713) 748-6041.

VI[illegible]IA / *Dennis R. Ciesielski,* 1318 West 40th Street, Norfolk 23508.

Wylie Campbell Jr., 10 West Graham Road, Richmond 23222. (703) 648-5761.

WASHINGTON / *Seattle Draft Resistance Union,* Mike Rubicz, 104 21st Avenue, Seattle 98122. (206) EA 9-2495.

Tacoma Draft Resistance, 2906 North 25th Street, Tacoma 98406.

WISCONSIN / *Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union,* Joe Chandler, 107 State Street, Madison 53703. (608) 255-6575. *The major Midwestern group.*

Milwaukee Draft Resistance Union, Jess Kleinert, 1012 North Third Street, Suite 210, Milwaukee 53203. (414) 273-6316.

LAWYERS

Ken Cloke, National Lawyers Guild, 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York 10038. (212) CO 7-4592.

William G. Smith, Margolis and McTernan, 3175 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California 90005. (413) DU 5-6111.

EUROPE

We Won't Go c/o The Stop It Committee, 8 Rossyn Hill, London N.W. 3, England.

U.[illegible]mpaign, Postfach 65, West Berlin 12, West Germany.

TWENTY–FIVE / QUESTIONS

let us hear from you.

Now that you have read Part One carefully, you may have question or you may want more specific advice on how to proceed. *You chances of obtaining immigrant status will improve if you write Canadian anti-draft programme and include the following:*

1.) Your draft status, and if and when you anticipate a chang in status;

2.) When you would be coming to Canada, where you hope t apply, and what means of transportation you would be using;

3.) How much money you would be bringing – and how man debts;

4.) Whether you think you might fall into a prohibited clas (give the particulars);

5.) Whether you have had any dealings with the Canadia Immigration Department (give the particulars).

A Canadian anti-draft programme can tell you approximatel how you would fare in terms of units, and recommend a course c courses of action, if you would include:

- (a) your age;
- (b) your intended occupation;
- (c) your work background;
- (d) your education and any occupational training;
- (e) your intended destination;
- (f) any relatives in Canada (and where they are);
- (g) the quality of your French.

PART TWO- CANADA

I have been asserted to be wrong today . . .
I say my heart will never abandon the idea
of having a new island in the North.

– Louis Riel, Canadian rebel

yes, john, there is a canada.

I

Americans who know something of the history of their own country will find both similarities and contrasts when they turn to examine the history of the country to the north. Canada's history goes as far back as American history, to the days of exploration and of first European settlement in the 16th and 17th centuries. There is the long period of colonial beginnings combined with an extensive experience in local self-government, before full national independence is attained. In each case states or provinces join together to form a federal union, and that union extends its authority across the continent to reach the Pacific Ocean. In each country the primary condition of national development is the growth and improvement of transportation and other communications facilities. Each country has a system of government based on representative institutions, regular elections contested by competing political parties, and with free speech and a free press. Finally, each country has faced the actual or threatened secession of one or more states or provinces, with the danger that the federal union would not survive.

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But an American would also note numerous contrasts between Canadian and American history. Although Canada occupies even more of the geography of North America than does the United States, it has only one-tenth of the latter's population, and this disparity has generally been true throughout their histories. Moreover, Canada attained national independence by means of a gradual and peaceful process in contrast to the violent struggle which we remember as the War for American Independence. (Canada's first English-speaking population of any size consisted of refugees from that struggle – the Tories or Loyalists.) Thirdly, despite immigration from dozens of sources, the United States has developed as a predominantly English-speaking country, but in Canada one province – Quebec – has been predominantly French-speaking since about 1600 while the other provinces are predominantly English-speaking. Fourthly, the United States, through a policy successfully combining diplomacy and war, has become the dominant country in the western hemisphere and one of the world's super-powers while Canada's domestic history has been relatively unmarked by resort to arms and its role in the world has been, and is today, a relatively modest one. Finally, Americans have often thought that their country stood for something special in the world – a beacon of freedom, a haven for the oppressed, an experiment in republican government of the people, by the people, for the people: Canadians have usually been poor at coining phrases and they have never felt that they had a mission, a manifest destiny or a rendezvous with destiny.

II

Two themes deserve special emphasis: relations between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians, and relations between Canada and the United States.

When New France fell to British arms in 1760, there were about 60,000 settlers along the St. Lawrence River from Quebec to Montreal, and with trifling exceptions all of them were French-speaking Roman Catholics. In the interests of peace and stability, the British conquerors did not disturb the institutions and customs which they found among the French Canadians, although they hoped and expected that the latter would eventually [illegible] their language and religion. But such a change could occur only if there were a large influx of English-speaking settlers, and the latter did not occur. Years went by, and many French Canadians, especially in rural areas, never heard a word of English. Moreover, much of the population became increasingly self-conscious or nationalist in outlook, when it became clear that the British imperial authority did not intend to allow French Canadians to secure full control of their provincial government, executive and judicial as well as legislative. The upshot was the most considerable domestic insurrection in Canadian history, the Rebellion of 1837.

After 1837 there was a brief attempt to exclude French Canadians from participation in government, but it failed. Within ten years French Canadians were again politically active, but it soon became clear that they could not easily work in close political harmony with English-speaking Canadians. Government became deadlocked in the wrangles between the two groups. A way out was found in the Confederation of 1867, by which matters relating to education and religion — and property and civil rights generally — were assigned to the provinces, while the new federal government was to look after questions of common or general concern, particularly in the economic realm. The use of the French language was to be legal in the federal parliament and courts, and in the legislature and courts of Quebec, and the rights of the English-speaking minority in Quebec was also guaranteed.

Just as the expansion of the United States brought the slavery issue to a head in the 1840's and 1850's, so the expansion of Canada into the west and the participation of Canada in overseas wars led to dissension and controversy between the two language groups. Before 1914 French Canadians in the west were heavily outnumbered by English-speaking settlers and by immigrants from Europe. By this time earlier guarantees for the use of the French language in the West had been swept aside, and French Canadians became convinced that the use of their language was being restricted outside the "ghetto" or "reservation" of Quebec.

Moreover, from 1899 onward, the two groups were at loggerheads regarding overseas wars. Canada's participation in the Boer War, and above all, the imposition of conscription in the First and Second World Wars, appeared to French Canadians as brutal attempts by a majority to coerce a minority. To a considerable extent, French Canadians withdrew into a defensive shell, grimly determined to protect their language, their customs and institutions.

In recent years, and especially since 1960, French Canadians have begun to come out of this shell, to renovate their institutions, and to participate more fully in the modern, industrial world. But they are no less determined than before to [illegible] their language against pressures, either from English-speaking Canada or from the United States.

III

Today Canada and the United States are friendly neighbors in North America, sharing the famous "4000 miles of undefended border" and looking back to 150 years of peaceful relations. It is nevertheless a fact that a large part of Canadian history has to do with hostility, apprehension and suspicion directed toward the United States It has sometimes seemed that the only thing holding Canadians together was a common dislike of the United States.

In the realm of war and diplomacy, the record of hostility goes back to the earliest time when French and English colonists burned each other's houses or egged on the Indians to do the work for them. American independence was preceded by an invasion of Canada in 1775-76. The War of 1812 saw several further attempts to invade and conquer Canada. At the end of the 1830's and during and after the American Civil War of the 1860's the border was the scene of tension and there was frequent talk of war. Canadians feared American Manifest Destiny, and maintained close ties with Great Britain as a form of protection. Until the end of the 1860's, the border was fortified and patrolled, not undefended. Since that time, the United States has been too powerful to make it feasible for Canada to rely on military defense, and in any event it was not in the interest of the United States to undertake a military invasion. But Canadians continued to worry about American pressures of various kinds.

In economic affairs Canadian national policy was based on a protective tariff, to keep out American manufactured goods and to build up Canadian secondary industries. It was hoped that an east-west economy would arise, in which trade with the United States would be kept to a minimum. But the protective tariff boomeranged. American companies built branch plants in Canada, and since the 1920's American investment in Canada has steadily grown. What to do about American financial control of the Canadian economy has become a leading issue in Canadian public life. The two economies are now so closely meshed that Canada cannot avoid association (some call it "complicity") with American enterprises such as the Vietnam war without bringing on mass unemployment. A further source of frustration is the fact that the Canadian standard of living has as a [illegible] been about 25 per cent below the American: the only way to catch up is to sell [illegible] finished goods in the rich American market — and that means "complicity".

Finally Canadians have traditionally feared cultural and social pressures [illegible] from the United States. As long as the ties [illegible] Britain were close, Canadians could [illegible] with limited success — to combat these pressures by looking to British models [illegible] respect to education, literature entertainment, and patriotism and loyalty. But to [illegible] Canadians such an attitude seemed to be immature or colonial, and it has nearly disappeared in the last generation. It is, however, not so easy to know what to put in its place

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The problem has been sharpened by the enormous expansion of the mass media, especially television. The invasion is more peaceful than those of 1775 or 1812, but it may also prove to be more successful.

TWENTY–SEVEN / POLITICS

it has politics . . .

by HEATHER DEAN who is . . . Heather Dean

I. INSTITUTIONS

The Canadian constitution, written in 1867, was concerned with two major problems: how to avoid anything like the American civil war and what to do about the French. The constitution was designed to give the Federal government much more power than its American counterpart; the provinces were given minor responsibilities like education and social welfare, and minor revenue sources like income taxes. Obviously, the course of history has caused a few changes unforeseen by Canada's founding fathers. The Federal government has rectified one error by borrowing the right to tax income during World War II and refusing to give it back, but in general the provinces have as much autonomy as they have money to take advantage of.

Provincial and federal politics are very separate. The political parties have independent organizations and provinces frequently vote solidly for one party in provincial elections and solidly for a different party federally.

"What to do about the French" is still with us. After conquering the French, our British forbears confidently expected that they would be assimilated in a few years. However the French did not disappear and English Canadians are still sputtering with indignation. The French in Canada have been almost an internal colony, taxed and legislated by a non-French government, their businesses and resources owned and managed by non-French. The Quebec government was traditionally corrupt, inefficient, repressive and serviced English Canadian rather than French Canadian interests.

The most exciting thing happening in Canada has been "the Quiet Revolution Quebec over the last ten years. The new Liberal government in Quebec has at least honest a claim to the title "social democratic" as does the NDP, and is responding to more dynamic social forces. Intellectual life, the arts, minority politics have all transformed in Quebec, and if they do not gain freedom within Canada's existing poli structures there is a real possibility of Quebec separating from Canada.

English Canadians argue that individually English and French Canada can not the encroachments of the United States. The Quebecois retort that they haven't noticed any "Anglo's" resisting terribly hard lately, and that, far from helping them resist the U.S., the English are dragging them down the drain.

Quebec is where it's happening, but the Quiet Revolution is fiercely nationalistic and an American couldn't make it there without impeccable (and non-Parisian) French and a great deal of cultural humility.

* * * * *

The federal government is composed of the House of Commons and the Senate. The Senate serves two functions: its appointees can be drawn from out-of-the-way areas and politically unrepresented groups (women, Indians, etc.) thus lending an impression of balance to the government; and it provides a generous retirement pension for party workhorses or people who need buying off. It need not be mentioned again.

The House of Commons, as the name suggests, represents an invasion of government by the British lower classes. Canadian school kids study the several centuries of erosion of t[illegible]ower of the crown and aristocracy by the British bourgeoisie (peasant and working class representation was a late invention – the Commons weren't meant to be *that* common). Since the crucial issue of political power for several centuries was control of taxes ("no taxation without representation" was a *14th century* slogan) they get some grounding in the concrete determinants of power. But not much.

All legislative power is in the hands of the House of Commons. Members are elected from geographic areas of approximately equal populations, although the universal rural-urban shift creates some rural over-representation. The Prime Minister is the leader of the party with the largest number of seats; he is not elected directly. The P.M. appoints a cabinet which (with the civil service) is the executive body of the country and draws up legislation. If legislation presented by the government is defeated, the government falls. Therefore voting does not cross party lines. Since the party with the largest number of seats need not have a majority it could theoretically be overthrown immediately by a coalition of the smaller parties. But Canadians would consider this terribly unsporting and vote accordingly, so minority governments have been able in practice to rule as if they had majorities.

The government is elected for up to five years, so the party in power chooses the time that it will resign and fight an election.

* * * * * *

The Queen is represented in Canada by the Governor General. He launches ships and debutantes.

II. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Just as in the U.S., Canadians entertain three basic concepts of their political institutions; just as in the U.S. they are never taught these concepts, are usually unaware that they have them, and thus are generally observed to believe all of them at once. In increasing order of contemporary significance these are the free enterprise model, the representative model and the meritocratic model.

(1) *The free enterprise model.* With six major parties, Canadians cross party lines to vote much more frequently than Americans, and this model has only recently been abandoned by the last of its faithful, the NDP. According to this model the voter is selecting his choice of a number of *programs* or *platforms* advanced by various parties; the salesmen for the program that meets the needs of the greatest [illegible] consume win the largest vote and run the country, until a new improved product by a rival party captures the market. White's *The Making of the President: 1960* had as much impact on the bright young men in Canadian smoke-filled rooms as it did everywhere else, and you will not find a consistent platform in the campaign literature of any of the major parties.

(2) *The politician as representative.* This hangover from frontier days still is reflected in a certain amount of ethnic and regional sleight-of-hand in the make-up of the cabinet and the publicization of candidates. That small part of the population that voted before the Great War still entertains the idea that the member of parliament from their district should be a local boy made good; Catholics run in Catholic areas, and the Liberal Party was very embarrassed by the lack of a Prairie representative to appoint Minister of Agriculture. However, no Canadian would tell you that his government is composed of a representative sampling of ordinary citizens, nor argue that it should be.

(3) *Meritocracy.* Generally, the young Canadian voter feels that he votes for "the best man for the job" and is rather smug about the ease with which he crosses party lines. He considers the Men In Ottawa to be the most competent, intelligent and best informed of the selection offered the voters. He does not see politics as a conflict between the representatives of different interests, nor as representative democracy in the popular sense. Where he votes "on the issues" the issues he has in mind are generally symbolic rather than concrete. He leaves it to The Experts. He suspects that the experts are fools. He shrugs.

III. THE PARTIES

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The Canadian political spectrum covers everything from centre-right Republican to the left wing of the ADA. The drought and depression on the prairies gave rise to the same kind of radical populist movements in Canada as they did in the States, but in Canada these movements were not totally absorbed by the major parties and created a right and a left party that are still major forces in Canadian politics.

Social Credit. The Socreds have a stranglehold on the provincial governments of British Columbia and Alberta. The Alberta government is probably the crudest of the two, but both are in a race with the right-wing Liberal administration of Saskatchewan to see who can sell the country to the U.S. the fastest. The Socreds have never been a force in federal politics and never will be. Besides it depresses me to write about them.

New Democratic Party. The depression populist strain in Canadian politics centred in the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. The CCF governed Saskatchewan for 2 years. Its most notable policies were strong encouragement of agricultural and consumer cooperatives and the belated introduction of socialized medicine. (Incidentally, medicar appeared to raise the annual income of Saskatchewan doctors several thousand dollars pe year. This oddity probably represents the average amount they cheated on their incom tax returns.) The CCF came close to winning the post-war elections but has had to settl for chronic third-party status since then. It reconstituted itself as the New Democrati

Party (NDP) around 1960 with much fanfare, attempting to forge a farm-labour alliance and to carry the left wing of the Liberal party along with the Liberal intellectuals who bolted at the time.

It didn't. The UAW and Steelworkers form the basis of NDP financing and support. Most of its federal members are elected from B.C., the industrial cities of southern Ontario — Toronto, Hamilton, Oshawa — with substantial strength in the mining areas in the north. Its future depends on a major breakthrough in Quebec, which is a realistic hope.

Most of the avowed socialists in the party are aging veterans. Its current motifs are integrity, competence and modernity. "Image" is the in-word. Its founders are spinning in their graves.

[illegible]he NDP has a vigorous youth movement that supplies most of the bodies for the inte[illegible]e grass-roots canvassing and campaigning which it substitutes for money. The youth groups, and the left wing of the party generally, are handicapped by a political problem unique to this party. As it has everywhere else since the "French turn" in the thirties, the Trotskyist movement in Canada has a policy of infiltrating existing social democratic parties and "winning them to Socialism" rather than building a party of their own. They are intermittently expelled from the NDP, but since it is their policy to deny Trotskyist affiliations, and since a general air of paranoia on both sides pervades these expulsions, destructive tension and suspicion exists between the party youth and the older members, and between the legitimate left and the majority.

Conservatives. The Tories are the most interesting party in Canada, composed of an improbable number of dissident political strains. Saskatchewan, the province that elects socialists to the provincial government, votes solidly Conservative federally and is the base of a radical populist tendency in the Tories epitomized in Diefenbaker. The party has traditionally been pro-British, and contains a few old royalists who have never been reconciled to separation from Britain. It is the conservative party and contains economic right-wingers who see Liberal policies as creeping socialism. It is a pro-business party and has numerous members who solicit American capital with unmaidenly eagerness.

As the pro-British party, the Conservatives have also been anti-Yankee. I don't know if it hit American papers, but Kennedy left his first official meeting with Diefenbaker in a much-reported and little-explained fury. "Informed sources" say that Kennedy politely asked Diefenbaker to stop selling wheat to China and Dief politely declined. Kennedy then not so politely insisted, and Dief said "Mr. Kennedy, you are not in Massachusetts now sir!"

The Tories didn't last long after that.

Liberals. The Liberals are roughly divided into two groups: gentlemanly civil servants and "roi-nègres" of the American empire. (There are, to all intents and purposes, no Canadian capitalists; all business-oriented politicians are of necessity servants of the Americans.) The major differences between the two groups are the degree of chagrin they feel while supporting identical policies of bowing to American political economic and cultural control. The right wing is smooth, technocratic, competent, and bent on greasing the wheels of Manifest Destiny. The left is distressed, moral and ren-

dered impotent by an inability to "break the rules" by informing the Canadian public of what is really going on. For instance, the Liberals have opposed American intervention in Indo-China since 1952, but have spent the intervening years scampering in the wake of a succession of American presidents, whimpering and wringing their hands. In private Prime Minister Pearson refers to his conference at The Ranch as his "visit to Bechtesgaden" *(ed. note: Hitler's country retreat);* he'll do a strip-tease in the House before he says it publicly.

Communists. The CP is legal and Canada, but doddering. Its death blow was the resignation of its leader in the late fifties over alleged Russian anti-semitism. Most Canadian communists are veterans of communist parties in Europe; they join ethnic political organizations but do not join the party. The young Maxists in Quebec have ignored it in favour of purely French Canadian socialist parties. Its youth movement consists almost entirely of children of party members. Sinister it isn't.

The parties and the war:

Socreds: very pro
Conservatives: anti-Communist but anti-American
Liberals: privately anti, publicly "concerned"
NDP: sincerely anti
Communists: anti

Quebec. The tendency you may have detected in this chapter to speak in terms of "Canada *and* Quebec" applies doubly to political parties. Quebec politics are Something Else. At the beginning of the Change, Quebec was right-wing nationalist. The Socreds picked up 30 seats overnight in Quebec, but lost them as rapidly. Today the political spectrum in Quebec begins where it leaves off in the rest of Canada. There is still a militant right-wing nationalist movement, but most of the nationalists and separatists have swung decidedly left, ranging all the way to terrorist would-be guerrillas. The CIA has been studying the situation.

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. . . culture . . .

by J.M.S. CARELESS, Professor and Chairman, Department of History,
University of Toronto

The most obvious fact about Canadian culture is that there are two, based on either the French or English language and largely kept separate by the linguistic barrier between them. Many non French-speaking Canadians (chiefly in urban areas) do have English as a second language, but the great majority of both culture groups are unilingual. French, the first language of approximately thirty per cent of the population, is chiefly centred, of course, in the province of Quebec, the basic French-Canadian homeland; though it has legal status on the federal legislature and courts, and developments now strongly under way would give it broad recognition as an alternative national language right across Canada.

There are substantial French-speaking minorities in the Atlantic provinces, in Ontario, the most populous and powerful English-speaking province, and smaller elements in the western provinces. Quebec remains the essential bastion of French-Canadian culture, although it also has its sizeable, economically powerful, English-speaking minority, chiefly centred in Montreal. To complicate the cultural picture still further, immigration in the twentieth century from continental Europe has greatly added to the original French and British "founding peoples" – the Canadian phrase. While this third large ing[illegible]ent has chiefly acculturated to the English-speaking majority, there is a good deal of [illegible]nic survival among immigrant elements, particularly in the prairie West, or among later comers like the concentrated Italian communities in big eastern cities, notably Toronto.

Through this immigration, there is now no one ethnic majority in Canada, the largest group, the British, having been reduced below fifty per cent of the total population. Many Americans have come as part of a two-way flow across the border that has gone on from early days; and in more recent times a sprinkling of West Indian and Asian immigrants has increased the cosmpolitan variety in Canada. All this, indeed, may make the results of the immigration process sound much the same here as in the United States. There is a good deal of similarity. The resultant cultural blend, for the English-speaking majority, looks a good deal like the Americanized product of the classic melting-pot. Yet there are differences, beginning with the fundamental English-French division and continuing with the fuller persistance of other cultural elements in Canada. The declared Canadian ideal, at any rate, is the ethnic "mosaic", not the melting pot: the enriching

power of diversity in a pluralistic society, where there is no one categorical Canadian w
of life.

This may be no more than making a virtue of necessity, given the weaker abso
tive power of a divided and more regionalized Canadian society. Yet it at least points t
the possibility of a different cultural achievement in North America. And it indicates
society that at its worst stresses ethnic difference in a narrow, even parochial way; and a
its best is tolerant of difference, not expecting mass uniformity and loyalty to som
unimpeachable set of national stereotypes.

Of the two major Canadian cultural communities it is worth emphasizing here tha
"French" and "English" are language references, not to be closely identified with Frenc
France or English England – for both communities in Canada are markedly the ou
growths of North American conditions and experience. In fact, an American enterin
into English-speaking Canada may come to feel that crossing the border makes little mor
difference culturally than going to a more remote northern state of the union. The phy
sical surroundings, especially urban, look much the same. So do the brand names, th
broad patterns of government, the social customs, the mass media spilling easily from th
United States in competition with instruments like the public Canadian Broadcastin
Corporation. But this brings a second point of emphasis: the same American entrant ma
come in for a mild form of culture shock just through assuming too much similarity. H
may forget he is in another political entity, North American but not the United States. H
may be irritated at Canadian uncertainty and caution, more expensive books, cars
canteloupes (the price of being Canadian). He may grow frustrated because Toronto is n
New York, New Orleans, San Francisco – and fail to appreciate that while much is th
same for comfort, enough is different for interest; and that a positive awareness o
changes in environment is no less salutory in moving here than going to Tanzania

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Much of this English-Canadian cultural difference – limited but inherent – can b
explained in terms of distinctive historical experience. Canada not only grew with th
United States, but in resistance to it from the American Revolution onward: unsure an
cautious in a Canadian sense of weakness, and a fear, at first, of military conques
willingly colonial much longer, in a need for British guarantees of powers to survive an
grow; always dealing with a harder landscape and a deeper internal division. This, an
much more, has produced a pragmatic, less culturally enterprising Canada, inevitab
later in development than its huge neighbour.

Yet the Northern country today displays a range of intellectual and artist
activity not discreditable to a society of twenty million people divided between tw
cultural communities. Against the obvious charge that far fewer have achieved eno
mously more in other societies, one at least may note that these have been much mo
compact and closely knit, with less derivative, or older, traditions of their own. A
while an affluent Canada with a high standard of living should be able to maintain g
nation-wide cultural facilities, one should recall that affluence varies over the coun
and that Canadians live chiefly in pockets of population separated by distance a
natural barriers across an enormous land-mass – so that their cultural focus is more like
to be regional than national.

Whatever the limitations on Canadian culture (lessened by communications advance and public aid through agencies such as the Canada Council), English Canada has produced powerfully evocative novelists like Hugh MacLennan and Morley Callaghan: MacLennan whose novel *Two Solitudes* provided a basic name for the Canadian condition, Callaghan whose work transcends the Canadian scene. In French Canada, Gabrielle Roy's novels offer insight into a culture in rapid process of change, so different from that depicted by Ringuet before the Second World War, who epitimized and perhaps said a final word on the older agrarian French-Canadian world. In poetry, the sweep of Ned Pratt, the urbanity of Frank Scott, the lyricism of Anne Hebert, the richness of Jean-Guy Pilon – these few names only begin a list too long to cover here.

In drama, the list would be much shorter; but younger writers and directors are making significant contributions from Charlottetown and Quebec to Toronto and [illegible]ouver – notably, too, in films, where individual film-makers are acquiring international reputations previously only attained by some of the personnel at the National Film Board; for example, the painter-on-film, Norman MacLaren. One must inevitably add the remarkably successful – perhaps now too successful – annual Stratford Festival that began with Shakespeare, in this Ontario town in the early fifties, and has since spread much wider in plays and music. Or there is the productive Royal Winnipeg Ballet and the National Ballet of Canada centred in Toronto. Montreal is particularly fertile as a centre of drama, music and the arts in French Canada; less so for English Canada, though some of the benefits of French artistic culture do spill over, especially from the magnificent Place des Arts, and from other facilities provided in Montreal during Expo – which was a considerable sign itself of growing cultural maturity in Canada.

Toronto, as a major publishing and academic centre, fulfils much of Montreal's cultural functions for English Canada and takes no second place in painting and sculpture. Its theatre, galleries, museums – and Yorkville sub-culture – give it further interest, as do its increasingly good Italian restaurants. Like most other major Canadian cities it maintains a symphony orchestra, along with opera, conservatories, and a particularly notable amount of jazz. Vancouver's cultural capabilities and limitations are somewhat comparable; but if lesser in offerings than Toronto, it has a more pleasant climate to enjoy them.

There is not the space to go on sufficiently with quite considerable achievements in recent Canadian painting – with Borduas, Riopelle, Town and Shadbolt – or in sculpture – with Gladstone, Bieler and Vaillancourt – or in architecture, particularly manifested in new university campuses, such as Scarborough at Toronto or Simon Fraser at Vancouver. Nor is there space to discuss the current rapid expansion of Canadian universities in size and number, nor accomplishments in scientific research, medicine and technology. One may only conclude by observing that cultural developments as various as Marshall McLuhan, the electron microscope, Banting and Best's discovery of insulin, ice hockey and the Calgary Stampede, would indicate that this is no barren wilderness to live in.

PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, 1966

England	44,000	Australia	3,000
Italy	32,000	Sweden	3,000
United States	18,000	Phillipines	3,000
Scotland	16,000	Northern Ireland	2,000
Germany	9,000	Austria	2,000
Portugal	8,000	India	2,000
France	8,000	Egypt	2,000
Greece	7,000	Southern Ireland	2,000
China	4,000	Poland	2,000
Netherlands	4,000	Yugoslavia	2,000
		TOTAL, ALL IMMIGRANTS	195,000

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TWENTY-NINE / CITIES

. . . cities . . .

by DOUGLAS MYERS, Assistant Professor, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

Canadians like to think of themselves as living close to nature, contending with the elements – a kind of North American equivalent of the Siberians or Scandanavians – with moose on Main Street, salmon or lake trout out back, and Canada geese overhead. So zealously and successfully do we foster this image that an annual ritual in the national press is the headlining of some hapless foreign visitor – usually American – who has arrived in midsummer, with the temperature in the 90's, armed with shotguns, skis and snowshoes. In general, however, this national myth has approximately the same validity as does its American 'free enterprise' counterpart; an undeniable symbolic and psychological influence, but little connection with reality. For most Canadians are urban dwellers. The same flight from the farms and development of large congested industrial connurba-tions that has characterized the post-war United States has taken place in Canada, albeit at a more dignified (i.e. retarded) pace, as befits our British heritage. As a result, over 40% of Canada's 20 million people live in centres with populations of more than 100,000 and 70% live in centres with populations of 1,000 or more.

Nearly 90% of Canada's people live within 100 miles of the Canadian-American b[illegible] and almost all our major cities lie strung out just beyond the U.S.A.'s northern fr[illegible]er. Leaving aside Montreal and Quebec City for the moment, it is very hard to imagine what an American would find different about a Canadian city. Some visitors claim to sense a different atmosphere and pace, more relaxed and less frantic but it is very hard to identify. *(Ed. note. Mr. Myers is a Canadian. Canadian cities look like American cities look like on TV.)*

Another noticeable difference would be that, due to a negligible initial Negro population, restrictive immigration policies, and a small Indian and Eskimo population (combined it amounts to only about 225,000 people), race tension is not a major urban problem. Virtue, I hasten to add, has nothing to do with it: where sizeable racial minorities do exist (e.g. Negroes in Halifax, Nova Scotia, or Dresden, Ontario; Indians in Sault Ste. Marie or in prairie communities; Japanese on the West Coast) white Canadians have reacted generally in the same manner as American whites.

Because of the natural north-south geographic division of our continent, Canadians in any region tend to have more in common economically and occupationally with Americans in areas immediately to the south than they do with Canadians in the adjoinin regions. It follows then that a useful rule of thumb for an American trying to decide i which Canadian city to settle, is to think of American cities more or less directly sout (e.g. Vancouver – Seattle, Toronto – Cleveland or Philadelphia; Hamilton – Buffalo, an so on). Chances are good that life in both will be pretty much the same. If one favours New England small-city style of life then the Maritime Provinces and cities, Halifa (200,000) and Dartmouth (48,000) Nova Scotia; St. John's (110,000), Newfoundland c St. John (100,000) and Moncton (48,000). New Brunswick, are the places to choos Average temperatures in the winter are in the low 20's and in the summer the low t mid-60's with higher precipitation (40-55 inches) than the rest of the country. Fishin farming, forestry and mining provide the economic base for the region, the main weakne of which is the lack of manufacturing industries. Although the provincial governmen are making vigorous efforts to attract industry and are beginning to slow down the steady population loss to the U.S. and central Canada, this vulnerability was illustrate by a recent crisis over a threatened closing of a large iron and steel works at Sydne (35,000), Nova Scotia. The provincial government was forced by events to buy out th company because the closure would have thrown 3,000 men out of work, ruined Sydne and had serious economic repercussions in the whole region.

The West Coast region of Canada stands in sharp contrast to the East, for Britis Columbia is one of the boom provinces with vast resources being exploited under th auspices of a flamboyant, right-wing Social Credit government. The two main cities a the capital Victoria (170,000) on Vancouver Island and the mainland city of Vancouv (840,000). The former has the reputation of being the most English city in Canada, full c retired colonels and maiden aunts, while the latter offers a combination of lotus land an gang-land qualities which make it unique in the country. Vancouver leads the country i the rates of divorce, drug addiction, alcoholism and suicide. Undeterred by this, an probably attracted by the near tropical climate (winter – low 40's; summer – low 60's a small but active group of hippies (estimated at 1,200) and a much greater number c less spiritual hedonists have gravitated to Vancouver. With mountains behind and th ocean in front, Vancouver has a lot going for it. One internationally known Englis scholar and biographer at the University of British Columbia has been quoted as sayin "There aren't any intellectual demands on a writer here. There is indeed very little intelle tual life among adults in Vancouver . . . I'm like everybody else – Vancouver's so climate and the mountain scenery would always draw me here."

If the intensity of intellectual life tends to evaporate when faced with the deligh of the West Coast, it probably is forcibly repressed when it moves east of the Rockies Alberta. The American twins to Calgary (320,000) and Edmonton (375,000) are probab Dallas and Houston, for this is bible-punching, 'Bircher,' cattle and oil country. Oil brought many Americans – at least 75,000 – from the South-West and Calgary, w about 30,000 of them, is reputed to be the largest non-military expatriate Americ colony in the world. In any case, the native Albertan is more Texan than anything else knew one in Edinburgh who astonished the populace in general, by wearing a blue-je suit, a Stetson, and cowboy boots, and Scottish butchers in particular, by striding to t back of their shops to cut his own T-bone steaks. All this aside, however, the footh country is superb, the university with campi in both cities pays the highest salaries in Canada, and the Calgary stampede is a hell of a show.

Saskatchewan is wheat country and its two cities, Regina (125,000) and Saskatoon (110,000) are tied to a wheat economy. A huge irrigation scheme and a new tar sands industry are beginning to diversify this base however. Both cities do the best with what they have, which is not much in the middle of the prairies, but a lot of tree-planting and some excellent city-planning has been done. The university is very active and lively and is expanding rapidly. The Liberal Premier who narrowly replaced the long-time farmer-socialist government in Saskatchewan, trumpets the virtues of free enterprise, is opening the province to private capital, but seems little inclined to dismantle the province's advanced social welfare framework, which includes North America's first and only socialized medical system.

Manitoba's premier city Winnipeg (300,000) achieved its prosperity as a transport and grain market centre for the west. It has a more cosmopolitan air than other Western cities due to a greater ethnic heterogenity and has retained a rather unique radical flavour (e.g. Communists on the city council and schoolboard; a left-of-centre New Democratic Party which has an excellent chance of becoming official opposition in the next provincial election). The city has spirit sufficient to support the Manitoba Theatre Centre, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and to host the Pan American games last summer. The local universities are still recovering from the effects of a celebrated purge of radical academics in the 1950's, although the younger faculty are increasingly activist and outspoken. The province, as a whole, is experiencing some problems of economic stagnation but there is evidence that vigorous government action is beginning, aimed at diversifying and expanding Manitoba's economic foundation. Western winters, by the way, are harsh (average January temperature ranges from zero to 8 degrees and all the cities mentioned have recorded lows of at least 50 below zero).

The economic heartland of Canada is the fertile, rolling south-west peninsula of Ontario. With Toronto (over 2 million) and Hamilton (300,000), the largest centres, this area draws on the vast natural resources of rugged Northern Ontario, exploits the water power, transportation facilities and agricultural production of its own area, and supports about 1/3 of Canada's total population. There are more jobs, more universities, more everything here than anywhere else in the country and the climate is more moderate (winter — 20's; summer — 70's). Toronto itself is in many ways an extremely forgettable city, sprawled out on the flat north shore of the lake, with endless ticky-tacky suburbs unrelieved by scenery or imagination. In other ways, however, it is a city of many small important pleasures — quiet tree-lined neighbourhoods, clean streets, good schools, several coffee-house and art gallery sections, excellent restaurants, several good bookstores, an island park lying off the lake-front of the city, and a magnificent city hall and civic square (built through some fit of absence of mind by an ordinarily pettifogging city council) — especially if you live reasonably centrally.

There are two universities in the immediate area, and the city's range of manufacturing, business and commercial enterprise gives the Toronto area job market great variety. One should not overlook the employment and university opportunities at smaller Ontario centres such as Ottawa (275,000 — the country's capital city — 2 universities and

most government agency headquarters): London (175,000 — 1 university — insuranc company headquarters): Windsor (125,000 — 1 university — automobile industry and so on.

The most un-North American major city in Canada is Montreal (over 2-½ million) The busiest inland port on the continent, it is located on a 50 square mile island by th north shore of the St. Lawrence River and contains 40% of Quebec's work force and 60 of its industry. But it is a combination geography and culture that sets this vibrant an vital city apart. Its focus is a 'mountain' park land overlooking a brilliantly rebuilt cit centre. Montreal is, in many ways, the flower of the French-Canadian political revolutio and cultural renaissance which has transformed much of the life of the province in th past 7 or 8 years and which may yet carry Quebec out of the Canadian federal union a together into separate statehood. One of the original sources of this renaissance were th radical students at Universite de Montreal (there are two other universities — McGi solid and English, and Sir George Williams) but political, literary and artistic activiti now includes a much wider circle and gives the city itself a verve and panache lacki elsewhere.

Because of this dynamism, this sense of urgency and crisis, Montreal is a ve exciting place to be. And yet for us (the English Canadian and the American, who a much more like each other than either is like a French-Canadian) there are certain pra tical problems. Montreal is the second largest French speaking city in the world (80% its population is French speaking) and, since there seems little point in living there as p of an increasingly isolated and often stubbornly defensive English community, bilingu ism is imperative. Even with a sufficient fluency, however, it is difficult to assess h acceptable one would be. The elementary and secondary school systems for example, a denominational (i.e. Catholic and 'Protestant' — all non-Catholics are 'Protestant' though changes are being introduced which may make this more flexible. Moreove Quebec seems to be heading into a period of economic recession. This is partly due the let-down after the Expo-induced boom of this year and partly due to the actions the American, British and English-Canadian corporate and financial community whic while thunderously denouncing separatist tendencies in the province, are hastening th triumph by withdrawing very large amounts of investment and development capital. I contracted job market it is conceivable that the 'outsider' might find it tough going.

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. . . and snow.

Canada is the second largest country in the world; only the Soviet Union has a greater area. Canada covers close to 4,000,000 square miles which means that it is about the same size as Europe including European Russia.

Almost half the land area of Canada is forest. Less than eight percent is occupied farm land. Much of the rest consists of rock, barren lands in the north called tundra, urban land and land used for roads. A large proportion of the world's fresh water is in Canada and the St. Lawrence River and the five Great Lakes form the most important river system in the world.

The country may be divided into six geographical regions:

Atlantic Region. The four Atlantic Provinces are almost surrounded by the sea. Except for the gently rolling lowlands of Prince Edward Island, most of the region is hilly with a rocky coastline. Some of the steep hills in Gaspe and in Newfoundland might even be called mountains. The river valleys are mostly fertile and the hills are covered with trees.

St. Lawrence Region. More than half of Canada's people live in this region of fe[illegible] fields and orchards and prosperous industrial and commercial centres. The "Niagara F[illegible]elt" contains almost all varieties of fruit and many large vineyards for the production of Canadian wines. Southern Ontario is further south than all of New England, most of New York, and northern California.

Canadian Shield. The Shield takes in about half the total area of Canada and is very rocky and hilly. There is little good farm land but mineral resources abound and rivers, lakes and small streams cover the region. The northern part of the Shield lies beyond the limit of tree growth and the ground is permanently frozen except for a thin surface layer that thaws each summer.

Central Plain. The interior plains are part of a great flat area which covers the central part of the North American continent: think of Nebraska. The plains are covered to a great depth with rich black earth which provides the prairie provinces with mile upon mile of excellent farm land. It is here that much of the world's wheat is grown.

Mountain Region. The Rocky Mountains and other major ranges lie along the West Coast. Many of the peaks are over 13,000 feet high. The rocks contain rich minera deposits and the swift mountain rivers are ideal for the development of hydro-electri power. In the valleys are some of the finest fruit growing districts in North America.

Arctic Islands. The Islands lie in the Arctic Ocean off the mainland in a grea triangle. Many of them are huge. Baffin Island, for example, is almost half the size c Ontario, which is half again as large as Texas! Some of the islands have mountain range with peaks over 10,000 feet high.

* * * * *

There is nothing static or monotonous about the weather in Canada. In 1913, whe 400,000 immigrants came to Canada, Kaiser Wilhelm said, "To allow these people to g to that sub-arctic country is inhuman." But temperatures have been 115 degrees i British Columbia and Alberta and temperatures often reach 100 in most inhabited places The lowest temperature on record, reported from Snag, in the Yukon Territory, is 8 degrees below zero. The *range* is nearly 200 degrees!

Temperatures vary from one part of the country to another and even within on small area there may be an extreme change of temperature within a matter of hour Winter is generally very cold and summer may vary from very warm to extremely ho Fall is a distinct and pleasantly endless season. Spring is usually very short and merge quickly into summer.

Rain falls constantly on the West Coast, but the prairies suffer from summe drought. Southern Ontario and Quebec average a comfortable 35 inches annually. Excep for the Pacific coast, snowfall is lightest in the Arctic (!). It is heaviest in the Maritimes an in parts of Ontario and Quebec. The snow and colder temperatures rarely occur befo late November.

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	TEMPERATURES		ANNUAL	ANNUAL	FREEZING	
	JANUARY	JULY	RAIN	SNOWFALL	DATES	
CITY	MEAN	MEAN	(INCHES)	(INCHES)	LAST	FIRS
Prince Rupert, B.C.	36	56			Apr	Nov
Vancouver, B.C.	38	64	56	24	Apr	Nov
Victoria, B.C.	39	60	25	10	Feb	Dec.
Whitehorse, YT	5	56	6	44	June	Aug
Edmonton, Alta.	8	63	12	53	May	Sept
Regina, Sask	2	67	11	40	June	Sept
Winnipeg, Man	1	68	15	49	May	Sept
Port Arthur, Ont	8	63			June	Sept
CHICAGO, ILL.	26	76	10	27		
NEW YORK, NY	33	77	9	31		
Toronto, Ont	25	71	25	55	May	Oc
Ottawa, Ont	12	69			May	Sep
Montreal, Que	15	70	32	101	Apr	Oc
Saint John, NB	20	62			May	Oc
Halifax, NS	24	65	48	64	May	Oc
Charlottetown, PEI	19	67			May	Oct
St. John's, Nfld	24	60	42	114	June	Oct
Hay River, NWT	-12	60			June	Sep

it's a good country.

([illegible] chapter is really for mothers.)

STANDARD OF LIVING. In Canada life is secure. People spend a large proportion of their incomes and enjoy what is probably the highest standard of living in the world. Following are the percentages of households owning certain goods by country.

	CENTRAL HEATING	REFRIGERATORS	CARS
1st	Canada 75%	Canada 96%	Canada 75%
2nd	Sweden 74%	U.S.A. 85%	U.S.A. 74%
3rd	Switzerland 70%	Sweden 75%	Sweden 47%
	TELEPHONES	WASHING MACHINES	TELEVISION
1st	Canada 89%	Canada 86%	Canada 93%
2nd	U.S.A. 83%	U.S.A. 82%	U.S.A. 92%
3rd	Sweden 44%	Britain 53%	Britain 80%

The next table shows the average dollar spending pattern of a typical city family with an average income. (Incidentally, these figures can give the vigilant reader a good idea of what Canadian families are like.)

CURRENT CONSUMPTION	% OF TOTAL	CURRENT CONSUMPTION	% OF TOTAL
Food	25.6	Personal taxes	5.7
Housing	17.5	Furnishings	5.0
Automobile	8.9	Medical care	4.6
Clothing	8.7	Security	4.5
Smoking, alcohol	4.4	Transportation	1.8
House operation	3.8	Miscellaneous	1.3
Gifts, donations	2.7	Reading	0.7
Recreation	2.7	Education	0.5
Personal care	2.7		

WAGES. You should not come to Canada solely to earn more money, but the fact that your standard of living will be constantly increasing is significant. Between 1949 and 1965 wages increased three times faster than living costs. The average weekly wage in Ontario is $102.54 and unemployment is down to 1.8%.

The following table shows the average wage rates for some common occupations in Toronto in 1966.

CONSTRUCTION TRADES (NU – NON-UNION, U – UNION; W – WELFARE):
Carpenter – NU $2.50-3.00 hr.; U $3.58 + 5 cents W
Electrician – NU $2.75 (minimum); U $4.10 + 9 cents W
Painter – NU $2.41-2.51 (minimum); U $3.10 + 5 cents W

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURERS TRADES:

Assembler, skilled	$1.82-2.60	Mechanic (maintenance)	$2.05-2.95
Compositor	3.10-3.50	Sheetmetal Worker	1.85-2.85
Craneman	2.00-2.25	Steamfitter	2.50-3.50
Electrician (automotive)	2.00-2.50	Tool and Die Maker	2.40-3.00
Machinist	1.96-2.80	Welder	1.75-2.25
Mechanic (automobile)	2.00-2.50	Technician	75.00-90.00 wk.

OTHER SKILLED TRADES:
Auto Body Repairman – $1.90-2.50 hr.
Barber – 70% of receipts, $50.00 wk. guarantee
Cabinet Maker – $2.00-2.50 hr
Electrical Appliance Serviceman – $60.00-90.00 wk.
Jeweller – $2.25-2.60 hr.
Miner – $1.53-2.37½ hr. ($2.51 minimum two hours north)
T.V. Service and Repairman – $70.00-80.00 wk.

OFFICE OCCUPATIONS:

Clerk, Accounting (Male)	– intermediate	$55.00-85.00 wk.
	– senior	75.00-125.00
Clerk (Female)	– intermediate	55.00-60.00
Typist (Female)	– intermediate	45.00-55.00
Clerk (Female)	– intermediate	55.00-60.00

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The following table shows minimum monthly starting salaries for new university graduates based on offers of employment in the spring of 1966.

SPECIALIZATION	SALARY	SPECIALIZATION	SALARY
Gen. Arts and Science	$426	Engineering	$518
Agriculture	474	Library Science	470
Architecture	532	Mathematics	492
Biology	471	Medicine (M.D.)	775
Chemistry	502	Physics	510
Commerce	473	Psychology	442
Economics	469	Social Work	446
Education	442	Sociology	443

The Ontario Human Rights Code sets out laws relating to fair employment practice and fair accommodation practices. Minimum wages are set at $1.2 an hour in constru tion and $1.00 an hour *in all other fields.* Maximum working hours are set at eight in th day and 48 in the week. Every worker is entitled to one week's vacation with pay a ye as well as a number of paid holidays. (It should be remembered that these are minimu standards only and that most workers receive wages and benefits considerably high than the minimum.)

PRICES. By comparing the following table with the tables of wages you can form an estimate of what your standard of living will be.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES FOR CANADA – SELECTED ITEMS

Fuel:	
Domestic gas (Toronto) average bill for the month	$13.80
Electricity (Toronto) average bill for the month	5.60
Transportation and Communications:	
New passenger compact car, 6 cylinder, automatic	$2690.00
Streetcar and bus fare, one trip	.17
Taxi fare, first mile	.73
Telephone, single party line, per month	4.88
Services:	
Laundry, man's shirt	.29
Laundry, double sheet	.24
Dry cleaning, man's suit	1.50
Dry cleaning, woman's dress	1.48
Man's haircut	1.57
Woman's hairdressing	2.68
Recreation:	
Movie theater admission (adults)	1.25
Professional hockey admission	3.36
Newspaper, per week	.52
Cigarettes, 20	.41
Beer, dozen	2.30
Scotch, 25 oz.	6.24

The following table shows the average yearly income variation by cities. Figures are for 1964.

CITY	RANK	INCOME	CITY	RANK	INCOME
Calgary, Alta.	13	$5,040	Saint John, N.B.	70	$4,340
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	83	4,030	St. John's, Nfld.	64	4,400
Edmonton, Alta.	38	4,710	Saskatoon, Sask.	48	4,590
Halifax, N.S.	46	4,620	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1	5,420
Hamilton, Ont.	11	5,120	Sudbury, Ont.	22	4,930
London, Ont.	34	4,770	Toronto, Ont.	12	5,100
Montreal, Que.	17	4,950	Vancouver, B.C.	6	5,160
Ottawa, Ont.	8	5,140	Victoria, B.C.	35	4,760
Quebec, Que.	42	4,670	Windsor, Ont.	3	5,280
Regina, Sask.	32		Winnipeg, Man.	49	4,590

Food:

ITEM	*TORONTO (Dominion)*	*VANCOUVER (Safeway)*	*MONTREAL (Steinberg's)*
Bread, white, sliced, 24 oz.	$ .25	$ .28	$ .22
Butter, first grade, lb.	.69	.71	.67
Chicken, roasting, lb.	.65	.52	.49
Cookies, chocolate chip, lb.	.57	.49	.59
Corn flakes, lb.	.43	.33	.43
Eggs, dozen grade A large	.55	.48	.45
Hamburger, lb.	.59	.65	.59
Ice cream, pint	.29	.25	.27
Lamb chops, shoulder, lb.	.59	.89	.59
Milk, quart	.29	.28	.28
Oranges, dozen fresh	.69	.49	.50
Peaches, sliced, 19 oz. can	.39	.32	.29
Peanut butter, creamy, lb.	.56	.45	.53
Peas, frozen petite, 12 oz. box	.30	.22	.24
Pepsi-cola, six 16-oz. bottles	.59	.67	.51
Sirloin steak, lb.	1.29	1.63	1.49
Soup, tomato, 10 oz. can	.15	.17	.14
TV dinner, beef, 11-oz. box	.75	.75	.75
TOTAL, ALL FOODS	$9.60	$9.58	$9.03

TAXES. The principal form of taxation is income tax. Each person is allowed $1000 basic deduction from his taxable income. A married man is allowed a $100 deduction for his wife, $300 for each child qualified to receive Family Allowance an $550 for each child not receiving Family Allowance. Below is a table showing incom tax payable by some typical taxpayers in 1965.

GROSS INCOME	*SINGLE MAN*	*MARRIED MAN NO CHILDREN*	*MARRIED MAN ONE CHILD*	*MARRIED MAN TWO CHILDREN*
$4000	$ 640	$ 398	$334	$271
5000	820	640	567	495
6000	1020	820	766	712
7000	1050	1020	966	903

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jobs are available . . .

by ROBERT D. KATZ, employment counsellor, Department of Manpower and Immigration; and NAOMI WALL, Director, American Immigrants Employment Service, Toronto

Most jobs in the U.S. have their Canadian counterparts. If you have a trade or profession it is likely that you will be able to transfer it to Canada with little difficulty. When considering your future job in Canada, it is wise to draw on your background as much as possible.

Many recent American immigrants have Bachelors Degrees. While this is certainly an asset, most immigrants to Canada have not had nearly as much education, so even with a high school diploma your opportunities remain good. If your degree is in a field such as chemistry, physics or engineering your opportunities are excellent. For the humanities major, however, it may be more difficult, not because of lack of opportunity but rather due to lack of direction. Even with a well-defined major you will find tremendous variations in potential jobs, especially in fields such as philosophy, political science, history or literature.

For any B.A., teaching is a possibility. All provinces have their own standards for teachers and you would do well to visit or write to the Board of Education in the province of your choice in advance. Most provinces require education courses taken within Canada before you can become a qualified teacher. This is true of Ontario, where it is necessary for you to attend the Ontario College of Education after you have acquired your B.A. It [illegible]ssible to get a permit to teach in most provinces, even where further requirements are necessary, allowing you to teach on permit until you can meet the full requirements. However, these permits are granted in small communities and it is unlikely that a B.A. with no further training could teach in Toronto. It is possible to teach primary school in Quebec and the Maritimes with a B.A. or even less than a B.A., providing you have some experience with small children.

The CAUT Bulletin includes "notices of positions vacant" and "notices of persons available for employment" and is published quarterly by the Canadian Association of University Teachers, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario. Subscriptions are $2 a year.

There are jobs available to high school graduates in banking, accounting, retail trade, and the food industry. There are a number of clerical positions available, which usually require some office experience. Apprenticeship and training programs are available in computing, child welfare, mechanics, banking and stock brokerage firms.

For those who have a trade, or are semi-skilled, there are a good number of jobs available. It should be noted that many trades (plumbing, mechanics etc.) require licences and you would do well to write to the Department of Labour in several provinces and confirm that your training will be sufficient to become licenced.

When you arrive at Immigration, you will be assessed according to your intended occupation and your ability to find employment in this line of work. It would be a good idea to bring with you any letters of reference you can obtain from former employers. If you appear at Immigration with well-defined occupational goals you will be likely to receive landed immigrant status with no difficulty.

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. . . and so is housing . . .

by ROBERT D. KATZ, employment counsellor, Department of Manpower and Immigration; and PEGGY MORTON, New Left Committee

Most Canadians do not live in caves or igloos. When you arrive you will choose among accomodations that may already seem too familiar. Still, most accomodations in Canada are cleaner than their U.S. counterparts, and – if you know where to look – less expensive.

YMCA rooms run from $3 to $4.50 a night. Weekly rates are much cheaper, usually from $15. Most large Canadian cities have several Y's. The branches are always less expensive than the central Y.

Tolerable hotel rooms run from $3 to $6 a night minimum, motel rooms from $8.50. It's best to look for something permanent as soon as you can.

Single rooms without cooking facilities are cheap ($6-$11 per week) but that means eating in restaurants, which aren't good enough to justify the expense. A room with shared bath and kitchen will probably run between $9 and $15. The thing to do is share an apartment, the larger the better, or even a house. But remember with houses that heating costs will be high.

If you like older homes, try Toronto or points east. This end of Canada was built up before Manitoba became a province, and there are innumerable old flats, converted houses, basement apartments etc. Flats, or self-contained two- and three-room apartments, will run $75 to $110 or more. A bachelor apartment in a modern building will be from $90 [illegible] $110 and a two-room apartment will probably run $105 to $130 complete. Underground heated parking in downtown apartment buildings will cost about $10-$15 and outside parking $5-$7 per month.

If you like modern apartments, especially high-rises, try Toronto and points west, especially Vancouver. Vancouver residents will pay slightly more for older homes, but modern apartment buildings will be – consistently – about $20 lower than in Toronto. And there are proportionately more of them in Vancouver, even though in Ontario the majority of dwellings have been built since 1945.

Apartment rents vary considerably depending on the size of the community. The average monthly rental for apartments in 1966 was $109 in Toronto, $84 in London, $101 in Ottawa and $79 in Windsor.

An easy rule of thumb is that the farther east you go, the less you are likely to pay. The exceptions (as usual) are most significant about this rule. Availability in Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton is similar to Toronto and despite the increased heating costs, rent is generally 10% less.

Toronto hasn't degenerated yet, so its downtown is still a high-rent district; rents fall as you move out into the suburbs. The cheapest central area is west of Spadina or east of Yonge. West of Spadina to Christie is a fascinating area, with first-generation Italians, Portugese, Greeks, Hungarians etc. right next to one another. The stores and restaurants are cheaper here than elsewhere.

One problem with talking about housing costs is that they do not vary in proportion to salaries or standard of living. Toronto has the highest housing costs in Canada, but its Metropolitan Area has the highest per capita income. All things considered, Calgary probably has the lowest cost of living compared to per capita income, but very few Americans care to move there because of its isolation.

71% of all dwellings are owner occupied in Ontario. But don't even consider buying a house unless you marry a millionairess. The average cost of a new home in central Toronto is $30,000, and down payments are usually substantial. Older homes are not much cheaper. The housing pinch exists everywhere in Canada to some extent, but federal subsidies may soon offset the prices.

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. . . and aid.

Some of the following services are run by the Ontario Government; most provinces have more or less similar services, and you are urged to find out about and enroll in them.

ONTARIO HOSPITAL SERVICES COMMISSION. This hospital care insurance plan now covers 98% of Ontario's population. Costs of the plan are paid from individual premiums and Federal-Provincial contributions. Enrolment in the plan is compulsory for all employees of firms of 15 or more workers. Single persons pay a monthly premium of $3.25 and the family rate is $6.50 monthly. In many instances the employer pays part or all of the premium for the plan.

Services under the plan, when medically necessary to the treatment of the condition for which the patient is hospitalized, include all relevant hospital services and accomodation and meals at the standard (public) ward level.

Under Federal legislation, the Immigration Medical Service provides free hospital care to immigrants who become ill en route to their destination or while awaiting employment.

MEDICARE. The Ontario Government has introduced a voluntary Medical Services Plan (OMSIP) for all residents in the Province regardless of age or state of health.

The Plan makes available practically all physician services and provides specialist services when referred. The Ontario Medical Association schedule of fees for all physician services is used as the basis for payment. The benefit for the insured person is 90% of the scheduled fee.

The main exceptions to the Plan are dental care, nursing services, ambulance services, dressing materials, drugs and eyeglasses.

The cost of the plan is $60 a year for a single person, $120 for a family of two, and $150 for a family of three or more.

Currently there are many private and non-profit medical insurance schemes, the largest of which is Physician Services Incorporated sponsored by the Ontario Medical Association. The benefits are much the same as OMSIP but the costs differ somewhat.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. Unemployment Insurance is provided by the Federal Government from a fund to which workers contribute a small amount from each pay cheque. Employers make a matching contribution for each worker on their staff.

a public charge.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario is designed to compensate workers for personal injury by accident arising out of, or in the course of, their employment. It provides for medical, surgical, nursing and hospital care. Other rehabilitation measures for those seriously affected by accident or disease may include vocational and psychological evaluation, re-training and job placement.

Compensation payments generally come to 75% of earnings averaged prior to the date of injury. The maximum compensation payable for accidents is $86.54 a week. The pension is paid as long as the disability lasts.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES. All children born in Canada, and all children of newcomers who have lived in Canada for one year, are eligible for "family allowances" paid by the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

To qualify for the allowance the child must be under 16 and must be maintained by his parents. Allowances are paid usually to the mother and are not subject to income tax. The allowances are paid monthly by cheque at the following rates: children under 10, $6; children 10 to 16, $8.

Family assistance is a grant paid by the Federal Government to children of immigrants or of persons returning to Canada after a prolonged absence. It is designed to assist the family during the first year after admission to Canada. The assistance is payable monthly at family allowance rates.

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The *Youth Allowances* programme was designed as an extension of the Family Allowances programme. Its purpose is to encourage Canada's young people to continue in school and to assist their parents in maintaining them. An allowance of $10 monthly is payable for any child of 16 to 18 (Family Allowances cease at 16) who is maintained by a parent and who either is in full-time attendance at school or university or is unable to attend school because of a mental or physical infirmity.

OLD AGE SECURITY. Old Age Security is paid by the Federal Government at a basic rate of $75 a month to all persons who meet the age (65 and over) and residence (10 years) requirements.

CANADA PENSION PLAN. The Plan provides seven benefits to practically everyone who is working:

1. A pension for when you retire;
2. A pension for you if you have to stop work because you are disabled;

Most workers are covered by unemployment insurance. Those not covered include maids, schoolteachers, permanent civil servants, hospital staffers and a few others.

When a worker is laid off, he may obtain benefit payments if he has made the required number of contributions and is "ready, able and willing to take suitable wor immediately." There may be postponements up to six weeks if it can be shown that th worker has refused opportunities for suitable employment, has been discharged for misconduct, or has left his employment of his own accord. The benefits for unemploye persons range from $6 to $36 a week, depending on their past earnings and on whether th claimant has a dependant.

There are no citizenship requirements for unemployment insurance and the benef payments are not subject to income tax. But an immigrant may be deported if he becom

3. Benefits for your children if you are disabled and cannot work;
4. A pension for your wife if she is widowed;
5. Benefits for your children if you die;
6. Pensions for disabled widowers;
7. A lump sum payment to your estate at your death.

Benefit amounts are not fixed but will be increased in line with rises in the cost of living.

The Plan covers on a compulsory basis all types of employment except certain kinds of casual work. To be covered for a particular year you must be between 18 and 70 and earn more than $600.

Contributions are based only on salary (or wages or income). If you earn more than $5000 a year your maximum contribution will be $79.20. Employers are required to match their employee's contributions.

Most of the larger firms in Canada offer company pension plans to their employees. They usually operate on the same principle; that is, the employee pays a certain premium and the firm matches or more than matches that contribution.

the schools are pretty good . . .

At first you'll be struck by how small they are. Fewer Canadians attend; eve adjusting for population the ratio is one Canadian to five Americans, and there are onl 61 schools (to over 1000 in the U.S.). The standards are correspondingly higher. At th better schools the fraternities are powerless and dying.

A large proportion of university students are from other countries, especially th Commonwealth (including Africa). There are thousands from the West Indies, Hong Kon England and India. There are even some Soviet students and professors.

Most universities are run by the provinces with help from Ottawa. The admi istrative setup will not seem foreign (boards of governors parallel the regents and th faculty "senates" are powerless) but it may be more open to change than in the U.S Occasionally there will be faculty representation on the boards. And a student pow movement is just beginning. Already a number of universities have put students in positio of real power, with prodding.

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The Canadian Union of Students (say "cuss") is a militant version of the NSA, wi chapters at most leading universities. Anti-war, anti-imperialist stands are vividly d bated — and occasionally taken. CUS has linked up with similar student groups all over th world and has set up community organizing projects. As yet, however, the CUS co mittees on campus are not much of a force and are by and large ignored both by th bulk of the student population and by the radicals.

Most Canadians — and most draft-resisters — have found Canadian schools mo challenging than their U.S. counterparts. A thirteenth-grade education in Ontario probably superior to a junior college degree in the U.S. (Walk through a thirteenth-gra textbook store sometime!) Most draft resisters find the going rough at first, especially the social sciences, and some have to do more unlearning than learning.

The demands are different. There are few or no "pop quizzes" and few te papers. Reading lists are frequently 100 books long; few are required but the sugges readings are helpful and relevant. The courses are also different. General or pass cou (three years) towards a B.A. generally mean large classes, usually straight lectures. Hon courses (four years) for which entrance requirements are higher and in which hig marks must be maintained often run as seminars and tend to get the better professo

At year's end there is a test that counts for 50% or more of one's final "grade" – which is in points, up to 100, not by letter. Competing for grades is not common among the brighter students; many report cards carry high and low grades side by side.

The deadline for applications for admission is late, usually during the summer, and the admission requirements vary. Canadians start their schooling at five (grade one at six) and reach the level called junior matriculation (minimum university entrance) at 17 or 18, when they finish grade 11 in some provinces and grade 12 in others. Ontario and British Columbia require grade 13 (senior matriculation) for university entrance.

Only about half the universities will consider applications from American high school graduates. Most of the better schools insist that you complete your freshman year in the U.S., or take a "western year" prep course in Canada, or transfer from another Canadian university.

The academic year is divided into two terms of four months each. Most Canadian universities enrol students for the September term only because the important courses are two terms long, but slowly this is changing. Some schools (Simon Fraser, Waterloo, Saskatchewan) are beginning to use the semester system, as in the U.S.

Fee rates in Ontario and Quebec are somewhat higher than in the other provinces. Total yearly costs would run to about $1700. To help meet this, students – including draft resisters on student status – are allowed to take summer jobs, and some have part-time jobs during the school year. (But you are still required to prove you can support yourself without working in order to obtain student status; see Chapter Four.)

Few university entrance awards are open to students from outside Canada. You can usually compete with Canadians for "in-course" awards after your first year, and many loan funds are available. More awards are available to American students at the graduate level.

The Canada Student Loans Act (1964) authorizes loans of up to $1000 a year to full-time university students. Loans are made to students with "satisfactory scholastic standing" who are Canadian citizens or who have resided in Canada for at least a year and intend to continue to reside in Canada. The loans are interest-free while the borrower remains a student and for six months after. The Ontario Government student loan plan (POSAP) has a similar system of loans and bursaries. Students must make a loan in order to get a bursary, but awards are often quite generous.

More information about Canadian schools can be had from the individual college "calendars" – check your library. The book *Canadian Universities and Colleges,* which summarizes the calendars of each of the schools, is available at $5 from the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario. Information on the possibilities of financial aid can be found in the following: "National Student Aid Information Service," free, from the Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation, 300 North American Tower, 797 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario; *Study Abroad,* published by UNESCO, $4, from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; and *Awards for Graduate Study and Research,* $3, from the AUCC.

THIRTY–SIX / UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

. . . and all of them different.

There are 61 universities and colleges in Canada; we have listed 34 of them.

ENROLLMENT: One enrollment figure means there are no (or almost no) graduate students at the university. When there are two figures, the first represents undergraduates and the second, graduate students.

TUITION: There will probably be additional incidental fees. All figures are for undergraduate tuition for one year.

All figures are for 1965-66.

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UNIVERSITY	ENROLLMENT	LIBRARY VOLUMES	TUITION
ALBERTA			
The University of Alberta (Edmonton)	10,850	358,000	$300-400
One of the richest universities in Canada and strong in all academic departments, but there is a general air of stultifying conservatism. Students find Edmonton weather too cold to make hippines possible. However, there is a small but active student left and (especially in philosophy) a few lef professors, a fairly militant NDP chapter and an active anti-war group.			
The University of Calgary (Calgary)	3,600	120,000	$300-400
Branch of the University of Alberta until 1966.			
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
The University of British Columbia (Vancouver)	16,350	700,000	$400-550
Not a bad school in a beautiful city. There are a number of student power type activists o campus and the liveliest newspaper in the country. Growth is hampered by frosty relations with the provincial government.			
Notre Dame University (Nelson)	630	19,200	$490
Roman Catholic; no summer session.			
Simon Fraser University (Vancouver)	2,500	70,000	$500
Handsome new university that expects 10,000 students by 1975. Students mostly left-win "participatory democracy" is the password and style. But . . . some militant teaching assistants ha quit, and so has the Dean. Social sciences especially noteworthy; sociology, anthropology and politic science are combined in one department with a very good staff.			

University of Victoria (Victoria) 4,350 200,000 $430

Has made good progress developing its degree programmes since it ended its affilistion with UBC in 1963. Strong hippie element on campus.

MANITOBA

The University of Manitoba (Winnipeg) 11,500 250,000 $375-500

Oldest but weakest of the major Prairie universities. Campus atmosphere tends to be bland and square and the setting is especially desolate in winter.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Mount Allison University (Sackville) 1,240 125,000 $540-675

United Church affiliation; in cooperation with the Maritime School of Social work, Halifax.

University of New Brunswick (Fredericton) 6,550 150,000 $500-570

Offers doctoral programmes in English and history; present plans call for a vast improvement in facilities; the campus is one of the few in Canada to have walls and gates; students are provincial and conservative.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Memorial University of Newfoundland (Saint John's) 3,950 123,000 $400

Two-year courses in agriculture and pre-forestry.

NOVA SCOTIA

Acadia University (Wolfville) 1,720 130,000 $565

Baptist affiliation; in cooperation with the Maritime School of Social Work.

Dalhousie University (Halifax) 3,720 265,000 $600

Most important university in the Atlantic provinces, with an impressive list of graduates, especially from its law faculty; medical faculty serves the whole Maritimes. An Atlantic outpost of Left-wing student activists.

St. Francis Xavier University (Antigonish) 2,840 80,000 $550

Roman Catholic; well kjown for its pioneering work in adult education and cooperatives.

TARIO

Brock University (St. Catharines) 550 70,000 $550

Opened in 1964; a new private university, still small-townish.

Carleton University (Ottawa) 5,550 200,000 $530-590

Has developed amazingly since World War Two; distinctive programmes in public administration. School gets a good many civil servants' children. There is a strong libertarian element among students and left-wing activity tends toward organizing co-ops (most recently housing and bookstore co-ops).

University of Guelph (Guelph) 2,450 125,000 $540

Chartered in 1964; offers degrees once granted by the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College, which form the nucleus of the new university. Excellent political science department.

Lakehead University (Port Arthur) 1,350 50,000 $460

Opened in 1965; rather isolated; formerly a junior college.

McMaster University (Hamilton) 7,450 215,000 $515-600

A no-nonsense university stronger in science than in the arts; the first Canadian university with a nuclear reactor; plans to set up a nuclear accelerator soon and open a medical school. Students tend to be solemn working-class types geared to upward mobility.

University of Ottawa (Ottawa) 11,300 340,000 $400-500

Canada's most important bilingual university, well ahead of Sudbury's embryonic Laurentian University and the College of Saint-Anne in Nova Scotia. Wide range of arts, science and professiona courses; increasingly liberal atmosphere under new nonclerical charter.

Queen's University (Kingston) 6,300 500,000 $550-650

Sort of like a good Big Ten university. Queen's is famed for its achievements in both arts an science; its economics department breeds civil-service mandarins; the campus atmosphere, like Kingston itself, is Whig; it is one of the last outposts of the Old College Spirit. Most students are footbal proud and fiercely loyal. But despite the conservatism, fostered not a little by the large number o engineers (perhaps one-fourth of the undergraduate population), there have been active left groups fo some years.

Rochdale College (Toronto) 1,000? U of T library decided by membe

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Opened in 1967 as both a cooperative student residence and a radical experiment in educatio each "member" responsible for deciding the direction and pace of his studies; central principle is th decisions must be taken by the people whom they affect. Degrees not granted because college "has n way of knowing whether prospective employers will be impressed by a member's achievement. Students range from high-school dropouts to doctoral candidates.

University of Toronto (Toronto) 16,000 1,840,000 $420-650

On par with Harvard, Berkeley etc. by any academic standard – prestige staff, range of subje matter (Islamic studies to nuclear engineering), science facilities and strength of its graduate schoo Over 350 American war exiles teach here. Canada's first multiversity with denominational arts college institutes and satellites; international respect for its four-year honours-course graduates; rich, liber and incredibly varied – but dangerously impersonal because of its size. Independent "college" syste eases this. University College, the most liberal, is the most popular among draft resisters and its stude council has given the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme $250. Many other campus groups have giv money and support.

Trent University (Peterborough) 280 70,000 $550-600

Opened 1964; emphasis is on close faculty-student relationships, small seminars and tutoria there is not one lecture hall. "Our aim is to be a community of scholars," says Trent's 38-year president. "This simple ideal remains relevant." Involvement is the key. Even the architecture is w and humane. The insistence on quality at the expense of quantity (small residential colleges will re the basic unit) and constant sense of dialogue make this one of the most attractive schools in N America – already!

University of Waterloo (Waterloo) 4,800 150,000 $555

One of the fastest-growing new universities with a good staff in most subjects and one of the best engineering schools in North America. The student council is active and left-wing and has been raising political issues for the first time. There has been a successful confrontation with the administration over bookstore prices.

Waterloo Lutheran University (Waterloo) 2,520 80,000 $520

Lutheran affiliation; degrees in arts and theology.

The University of Western Ontario 11,200 500,000 $515-600
(London)

Probably Canada's most American-style university. A flourishing school of business and strong in such practical courses as journalism and secretarial science; faculty unusually divided between an entrenched reactionary set and a younger, liberal element that tends to be transient. Campus atmos[illegible]re rural and generally square except for student newspaper.

[illegible]iversity of Windsor (Windsor) 4,620 260,000 $565-600

Undergoing rapid transformation from a Roman Catholic college to a truly nondenominational university; offers doctorates in 10 subjects, all but two in science. The students tend to be wealthy and are generally uncommitted; 12% are Americans. The fraternity type dominates the campus.

York University (Toronto) 3,500 150,000 $550

Opened in 1960; 40,000 students expected by 1980, but the staff-student ratio is being held low by vigorous recruitment of specialists in Britain and the U.S. Many war exiles teach here. York is aiming (impatiently) for international distinction and demands high standards of academic performance. President Ross insists that it is still possible to make "the question of quantity a problem of quality;" his school is already pre-eminent in psychology and the natural sciences. As yet students tend to be suburban and sober.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
St. Dunstan's University (Charlottetown) 710 35,000 $400

Roman Catholic; isolated; first-year nursing.

QUEBEC
Bishop's University (Lennoxville) 730 56,500 $450-650

Anglican until 1947; degrees in business administration and theology.

[illegible]iversite Laval (Quebec City) 30,700 575,000 $350-600

Older, smaller and more conservative than l'Universite de Montreal but otherwise scarcely less illustrious in terms of academic excellence. The university is now consolidated on a modern campus and is particularly respected for its social-science departments. Despite liberal trends, the atmosphere is still clerical in emphasis, and the students are drawn from predominantly rural areas. French-speaking only.

McGill University (Montreal) 12,700 1,027,000 $400-650

Perhaps the best-known Canadian university but beset by financial difficulties. Its arts and medical faculties are still among the best in the world. The campus is exciting and the students are the most committed and involved in Canada. The student power movement is growing quickly, mainly through an organization called Students for a Democratic University; there were recent sit-ins to support freedom of the campus press. But McGill is still strongly divided on how to respond to French-Canadian demands.

Universite de Montreal (Montreal) 36,400 925,000 $450-600

Leads French-speaking universities in the number of doctorate courses offered. It has presti staff (including top professors from Paris) and a healthy graduate school. Incubator of intellectu Quebec separatism.

Sir George Williams University 12,500 107,800 $450-525
(Montreal)

YMCA affiliation does not dominate campus; diverse student body. Politics is growing in i portance. Students recently voted to join UGEC, Quebec's militant version of CUS, which is genera sympathetic to French demands and student syndicalism.

SASKATCHEWAN
University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon) 20,000 313,000 $300-500

Growing fast as the province becomes richer; the campus setting, especially in the fall, is one the country's most impressive. Students are a mixture of farmers and left NDP types. Right-wi provincial government is threatening the autonomy of the university and keeps things interesting.

University of Saskatchewan (Regina) 3,000 100,000 $300-500

Smaller and more intimate than the Saskatoon campus, Regina is surprisingly excellent — radical, especially in the social sciences. The school solicits in magazines like the *New York Review Books* and has attracted a staff unique in its diversity: old and new leftists, American exiles, pra socialists (including the provincial NDP's brain trust) as well as defenders of the Faith. The town-go relationship is pronounced, strained and stimulating.

you're not the first . . .

by ELLIOT ROSE, *Associate Professor of History,*
University of Toronto

In a sense it could be claimed that English-speaking Canada was founded by American political dissenters, since that is what the "United Empire Loyalists" were. As W.H. Nelson showed in *The American Tory*, the tories were a broad and diverse group, backwoodsmen and Negroes as well as aristocrats – more or less anybody, in fact, who did not fit into the farmer-patriot consensus. It would be nice to think that Canada had been deeply affected by these origins, but in fact the Loyalists figure in Canadian national mythology in much the same way that the Pilgrim Fathers figure in American, and their effect on our society has been overlayed by later influences.

Between the Revolution and the Civil War, the most conspicuous "dissenters" to come North were runaway slaves. Canada had no Fugitive Slave Law, and accepted the English doctrine that a slave became free on touching free soil. It does not follow that Canadians were sympathetic to the Union cause in the war. No doubt many migrated to avoid the draft, though in that war it was rather easy to avoid. The group we know most about were Confederate partisans who came to Canada to organize raids across the border. (The U.S. claimed compensation for this at the time of the *Alabama* arbitration, but there had been raids the other way too, by Irish nationalists hoping to injure Britain.)

In the late nineteenth century, Canada like the United States received many immigrants who were known to be motivated in part by a desire to avoid conscription, in particular the heavy peacetime conscription of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires. Three groups stand out: the Mennonites (as common in Manitoba as in Pennsylvania), the Hutterites and the Doukhobors. The last-named came over from Tsarist Russia mainly in a single organized population-transfer. I should perhaps add that although a section of the Doukhobors has had trouble with the government and attracted a good deal of attention, the majority are law-abiding. *(Ed. note: A Canadian informant assures the editor that the Sons of Freedom, that "section of the Doukhobors (which) has had trouble with the government," is responding to a long history of injustice at the hands of the government quite comparable to that suffered by the Indians.)*

Members of these communities of military age were not automatically accorded conscientious-objector status in the two world wars, presumably on the ground that second-generation Doukhobors, or whatever, are ethnic rather than religious pacifists.

Canada did resort to conscription in these wars. In a sort of a way, the draft is an old Canadian tradition, for in the early days there was (as in America) a largely ineffectiv law establishing a compulsory militia. But "militia" had come to mean local troops a distinct from British, and then part-time volunteers as distinct from regulars. Canad since attaining independence in 1867 has fought no war, apart from Indian wars, to pro tect her own direct interests and the need for a citizen-army has never been felt.

In the two world wars voluntary recruitment at first proved highly successfu especially among those numerous Canadians who identify with Britain. However, th supply of reinforcements eventually proved inadequate (this is the proper textbook wa of saying "too many soldiers got killed"). Both times, allies and the military asked fo Canadian conscription long before they got it; both times a political crisis resulted chiefly because the French Canadians were unalterably opposed. The Borden governmen waited till 1917 (two years after Britain) to impose the draft, and although it relied ver little on French votes it did not venture to face the public in a general election the sam year until it had passed a special wartime voting law, giving the vote to soldiers' mothe and taking it away from German-born.

The Prime Minister in World War II, Mackenzie King, had supported Sir Wilfri Laurier in opposition to the draft in the earlier war. At first a compromise was adopte and those who did not volunteer for war service were conscripted for home defence: Th question then became not the draft itself, but whether draftees could be sent oversea After a long-drawnout political crisis, some were sent overseas in 1944. The total numb who served outside Canada was a mere 16,000.

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Since then, there has been no suggestion of reviving the draft. It was not used in th Korean war. At present the government seems disposed to reduce both regular and reserv forces rather than build them up, and the chief role they seem designed to play is as pa of an international police force for the U.N. Most Canadians, I believe, are well conter with this state of affairs.

THIRTY–EIGHT / CURRENT RESISTERS

. . . but you may be unique . . .

by ROBERT AKAKIA, secondary school teacher, Toronto Board of Education

In September, 1967 I began conducting a rigorous scientific investigation of what draft resisters are like. This investigation will be made fully evident with the publication of my book, *American Draft Exiles* (see Chapter 22).

The methodology of the investigation is new. It attempts to assess the philosophical and political beliefs of large groups of people and to evaluate how beliefs in certain doctrines vary with one another. I think this study will not only provide a systematic evaluation of the properties of draft exiles, but will also provide a firm empirical foundation for certain types of philosophical argument.

It is interesting to consider some of the preliminary results. I will begin with basic data. The median age of draft exiles is 21.5 years, with a spread ranging from 17 to 28 years. Their financial assets prior to obtaining a job in Canada average approximately $450. Their assets on arrival average $250.

Approximately 70% of all draft exiles have no trouble obtaining their immigration cards, 15% have some difficulty and 15% have a great deal of difficulty. It is fair to say that beginning with the use of the new unit system draft exiles have found it less difficult to obtain immigrant status.

About 37% of all exiles had been attending college when their draft boards forced them to make a decision about coming to Canada. On the other hand, 85% desire to pursue higher education in Canada. This is quite interesting as it tends to disconfirm the theory that draft exiles are college-students who wanted to "drop out" of school. For it would be difficult to explain why so many of them wish to pursue further education after they come to Canada.

In a survey of their reasons for emigrating, 100% of all exiles listed their opposition to the War in Viet Nam, 85% their opposition to conscription, 67% their opposition to American Capitalism, 44% their opposition to all types of war, and 33% their fear of death. No exile emigrated because of fear of death alone.

Contrary to popular myth, draft exiles are only slightly sympathetic to the hippie phenomenon. With respect to a control group survey of college seniors, draft exiles turn out to be relatively un-sympathetic. Few believe that there exists a hippie movement.

All draft exiles reject L.B. Johnson's position on negotiations with the North Vietnamese government (that North Viet Nam should stop fighting first). Nearly all ex believe that the United States is the chief aggressor in Viet Nam. All draft exiles beli that the power structure in the United States determines and generates foreign pol Most but not all exiles feel that the war in Viet Nam would continue even if Presid Johnson were voted out of office. On the other hand, few are willing to assign blam anyone for the existence of the war.

The views of draft exiles concerning religion are interesting. 37% of all draft exi are atheists: that is to say, they do not believe in the existence of any supernatural bei 26% are positivists – they do not believe that the question of the existence of sup natural beings is meaningful. And while 22% are agnostics, only 15% have any belief any kind of god or gods. Fewer still believe in the existence of the God of the N Testament.

But these figures may be slightly misleading. It is common to suppose that athiests are materialists, but this is not the case. First, only 40% of all draft exiles clear about the significance of the debate between the materialists and the idealists. A of these approximately 60% are materialists and 40% are idealists. This means that o 24% of all draft exiles are materialists, considerably less than the 37% who are athiests.

Various theoretical models were constructed in an attempt to discover what ty of anti-war groups are represented among the emigrants. It was found that 13% of exiles are pacifists and 56% are activist types. Among the latter 40% are materialists none are idealists.

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This brief rundown indicates only a few of the conclusions which have been lear from the investigation; and indeed, some of the results stated here will have to be rev in light of new data. In *American Draft Exiles* an attempt is being made to prese definitive study of the problem, ranging over questions from ethics and logic to revolut and the theory of knowledge. It is hoped that an adequate answer to the question, "W are draft exiles like?" will be made available.

. . . and canadians are interested.

by MAX ALLEN, Bookazine Enterprises, Ltd.; Abstracts Editor,
International Journal of the Addictions

When Canadians use the term "American draft dodger" it is generally free of the usual negative connotations. This is particularly noticeable in the press; even in editorials praising the moral courage of young Americans, the term "dodger" is used outright, with no attempt made to sweeten the idea or lionize the individual by calling him a draft resister or war immigrant.

It is, of course, difficult to summarize the attitude of the whole Canadian press on this issue, and it is also difficult to outline the popular consensus, as there are, as one would expect, many shades of opinion. But using the indicators available – newspaper and magazine reports and editorials, and government policy – a picture emerges of Canadians who are uncomfortable about American militarism and generally sympathetic to draft dodgers.

The issue of draft dodging is one which gets considerable attention. It makes excellent copy and it seems to be discussed, in the press at least, more in Canada than in the United States. Some examples of stories that were carried in 1967 follow.

In November, the *Star Weekly*, a national magazine of 675,000 circulation, carried a 7-page article "Five Draft Dodgers in the Flesh," together with an article "After the [illegible] Dodgers: American Deserters" *and* an editorial "It Takes Courage To Be a Draft Dodger."

During the summer, the Evangelism and Social Service Board of the United Church, the largest protestant body in Canada, voted funds to aid draft resisters. Several days later, the Church's "board of directors" announced that the money would not in fact be given, since it would imply interference in the affairs of another country. A public controversy of considerable proportions ensued, during the course of which a committee of ministers of the Church was formed to deal with what it felt was unwarranted interference by the directors in the affairs of an autonomous Board. In addition, several individual congregations determined themselves to raise the money that the Church as a whole had declined to contribute.

The work of Unitarians and Quakers in various peace actions is well known, and both groups in Canada have contributed significantly to programs to aid draft dodgers.

University campuses, particularly in Toronto, are focal points for activity related to draft dodgers. Aid, in terms of contributions and expressions of support, has come fro the Graduate Students Union, faculty groups, University College, and other organizatio at the University of Toronto (on the other hand, in a referendum, engineering studer voted 94% against giving assistance!). The president of the Students' Administrati Council, the student governing body, took the position that political issues – support f draft dodgers was the major issue – were the legitimate concern of student governmen Campus discussion and argument on this point was so widespread that the president, To Faulkner, resigned to run again against a candidate who felt these issues were not in t province of student government. Faulkner was re-elected.

Even the RCMP seems to like young Americans. When, in October, the chairman the Toronto Board of Education made the statement that draft dodgers were peddli marijuana in the high schools ("Draft Dodgers Selling Pot, Trustee Says" was the hea line), both the RCMP and the Metropolitan Toronto morality squad made pub statements to the contrary ("Police Deny Draft Dodgers Sell Drugs" was the headline t next day). Many Americans in Toronto were surprised that the police would public contradict a government official in this area.

Demonstrations of the kind which have become common in the United States a not yet common in Canada. The Dow Chemical recruiter was effectively picketed at t University of Toronto. And a demonstration of in excess of 5000 people marched Toronto on October 21st in support of the march on Washington (one particularly gra fying aspect of the Toronto march was the extended applause which greeted the dr dodgers who came together as a group at the assembly point). But Canada is not active engaged in Vietnam, so actions against that war have not reached a fever pitch. O Canadian was asked why it was so difficult to move people to act on the fact that t Canadian government was selling war planes to America; he replied, "We've never thoug our government was the moral leader of the world anyway."

Perhaps not. But the moral sense of the people and the press remains. Reflecti this was a September editorial in the *Toronto Star*, the largest newspaper in Canad "U.S. Draft Dodgers Merit Help."

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you can find out more . . .

Calgary Herald, 7th Avenue and 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta. $20.80 a year.

Canadian Dimension, P.O. Box 1413, Winnipeg, Manitoba. $3.15 a year. *Journal of the intellectual left-wing of the Canadian social democratic party (NDP).*

Charlottetown Guardian, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. $20.80 a year.

Edmonton Journal, 10006 – 101st Street, Edmonton, Alberta. $20.80 a year.

Halifax Chronicle-Herald, Halifax, Nova Scotia. $20.80 a year.

Maclean's Magazine, 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario. $3.00 a year. *Popular news and opinion monthly, well-respected, which has no American equivalent.*

Montreal Gazette, 1000 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Quebec. $23.40 a year.

Montreal: Le Devoir, 434 Notre Dame East, Montreal, Quebec. $3.00 a month. *Leading French daily; doesn't depend on American news services.*

New Left Committee Bulletin, 658 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario. $3.00 a year (monthly). *Canadian version of New Left Notes. The New Left Committee is SUPA's successor.*

[illegible]wa Citizen, 136 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario. $3.00 a year.

Our Generation (Against Nuclear War), 3510 rue Ste.-Famille, Montreal 18, Quebec. $5.00 a year (quarterly). *Pacifist-oriented journal.*

Regina Leader-Post, 1964 Park Street, Regina, Saskatchewan. $20.80 a year.

Saint John Evening Times-Globe, Saint John, New Brunswick. $26.00 a year.

Saint John's Evening Telegram, 277 Ducksworth Street, Saint John's, Newfoundland. $12.50 for six months.

Saturday Night, 55 York Street, Toronto 1, Ontario. $2.50 a year (monthly). *Canadian version of the Saturday Review.*

Star Weekly, 80 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. $10.40 a year (weekly). *Canadian version of the New York Times Magazine.*

Toronto Daily Star, 80 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. $3.00 a month. *Sma liberal paper on a large-L liberal leash.*

This Magazine Is About Schools, P.O. Box 876, Terminal A, Toronto 1, Ontario. $3 a year (quarterly). *Friedenberg: "The best, freshest and most penetrating journal dea with education that I have seen in years."*

Toronto Globe and Mail, 140 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. $3.00 a mo *Probably the best English-language newspaper in North America.*

Toronto Telegram, 440 Front Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. $3.00 a month. *Instruc similarities and contrasts with flag-waving U.S. equivalents.*

Vancouver Sun, 2250 Granville, Vancouver, British Columbia, $3.50 a month.

Victoria Daily Times, 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria, British Columbia. $27.00 a year.

Winnipeg Tribune, Smith and Graham Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba. $10.50 for 3 mon

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FORTY–ONE / FOR FURTHER READING

. . . in books.

– from W.D. GODFREY, Assistant Professor of English Literature, University of Toronto

x books to describe a country:

Morley Callaghan, *Morley Callaghan's Stories* (Macmillan)
Mordecai Richler, *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz* (McClelland and Stewart)
Margaret Laurence, *The Stone Angel* (McClelland and Stewart)
Leonard Cohen, *Beautiful Losers* (McClelland and Stewart)
Hector de Saint-Denys-Garneau, *The Journal*
Dennis Lee, *Kingdom of Absence* (Anansi Press)

Callaghan's stories are set in the Toronto of the twenties and thirties, but are the deepest probing yet achieved by a Canadian author of what makes the average human being dream and function; Richler's novel is a comic, 'growing-up' novel set in Montreal's Jewish and Goyish communities, showing very effectively how one grinds against the other; *The Stone Angel* is one of a number of good Canadian novels describing prairie life and the effects of isolation and ambition upon the individual; Cohen's poetry is reflected in this novel, which is probably too well-known to need description; *The Journal* is only one of many exciting ways for the non-French speaking reader to begin to explore the vast body of French-Canadian literature; *Kingdom of Absence* is a very recent collection of poetry which shows, among many other revelations, just what the problems for some existing, thinking and feeling in modern Canada.

– from PEGGY MORTON, New Left Committee

Dominion of the North: A History of Canada, by Donald Creighton (Toronto: Macmillan and Co., 1962). Probably the best general history of Canada.

The Canadian Identity, by W.L. Morton (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961). Nationalist's interpretation of Canadian history.

Lament for a Nation, by George Grant (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1965). Conservative's eloquent argument for Canadian independence.

Peacemaker or Powdermonkey, by James Minifee (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1960). Interesting study of Canadian foreign policy, especially vis-a-vis the U.S.

The Vertical Mosaic, by John Porter (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965). Excellent study of class and power in Canada.

FORTY–TWO / EXCERPTS FROM THE EXTRADITION TREAT

There are seven extradition treaties between the U.S. and Canac all are currently valid. The treaties can be found either in t appendix of G.V. LaForest, *Extradition To and From Canada,* 196 Hauser Press, New Orleans, or in a law library, scattered in *U. Statutes* and *U.S. Treaties.*

A person in Canada can be extradited to the United States if is accused or has been convicted of a crime which is listed in t treaties and which was committed within the jurisdiction of t United States.

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The treaties list the following crimes:

1.) murder, or assault with intent to commit murder
2.) piracy
3.) arson
4.) robbery
5.) forgery, or the utterance of forged paper
6.) manslaughter when voluntary
7.) counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing in circulation counterfeit or altered money
8.) embezzlement; larceny; receiving any money, valuat security, or other property knowing the same to have been embezzle stolen, or fraudulently obtained
9.) fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or direc or member or officer of any company, made criminal by the law both countries
10.) perjury, or subornation of perjury
11.) rape, abduction, child stealing, kidnapping
12.) burglary, housebreaking or shopbreaking
13.) piracy by the law of nations

14.) revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to do grievous bodily harm

15.) crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading

16.) (a) obtaining property, money or valuable securities by false pretenses or by defrauding the public or any person by deceit or falsehood or any fraudulent means would or would not amount to a false pretense; (b) making use of the mails in connection with schemes devised or intended to deceive or defraud the public or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses

17.) willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life

18.) procuring abortion

19.) bribery, defined to be the offering, giving, or receiving of bribes made criminal by the laws of both countries

20.) offences, if made criminal by both countries, against bankruptcy law

21.) wilful destruction or wilful non-support of minor or dependent children

22.) crimes and offenses against the laws for the suppression of the traffic in narcotics

The treaties state that:

"Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes mentioned . . . provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries."

"No person surrendered . . . shall be triable or be tried for any crime or offence committed prior to his extradition, other than the offense for which he was surrendered."

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Published by House of Anansi
in cooperation with
The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme wishes to thank the following for their comments on and additions to Part One:

Robert Bird, CO Services, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia;

C.J. Hinke, Administrative Director, Support-in-Action, New York City;

Joe Kearns, Youth Secretary, War Resisters League, New York City;

Frank Nussbaum, Draft Counsellor, Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE);

John Reints, CO Counsellor, Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, Philadelphia;

Joe Tuchinsky, CO Counsellor, Chicago.

The Programme wishes to thank the professors and other Canadians who contributed original chapters to Part Two; their names have been cited with their texts. Kenneth McNaught, Professor of History and an editor of *Saturday Night Magazine*, made a number of valuable additions and Mr. Paul Chisholm of the Ontario Department of Economics and Development steeped us with relevant literature. Eric Marks in Toronto and Mrs. Ed Miller of the Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters did some of the research.

Special credit must go to the Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors, whose corrections and additions were invaluable.

100-70116-554

SEARCHED..............INDEXED..............
SERIALIZED ms FILED..............
MAR 18 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES
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Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-68)

Date prepared
4/15/69

Date received
3/28/69

Received from *(name or symbol number)*
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Received by
SA Frederick L. Biggers

Method of delivery *(check appropriate blocks)*

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated ______ to ______

Transcribed ______

Authenticated by Informant ______

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

File where original is located if not attached

Brief description of activity or material

Biography of Mary Ann Holser, a resistance flyer "You Don't Gotta", a flyer concerning high school conference, USC.

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) advised that the flyer concerning "You Don't Gotta" was picked up in the vicinity of La Habra High School and was being handed out by a "Miss Hope Anderson."

The biography of Holser was printed FOIA(b)(7) - (D) FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

The flyer concerning high school conference at USC was picked up in the vicinity of La Habra High School; origin unknown.

In addition, [redacted] advised that Mary Ann Holser is trying to become a girl scout leader in the La Habra area.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1 - 100-Mary Ann Holser
1 - 100-New
① -100- The Resistance
70116

Block Stamp

100-70116-555
SEARCHED ______ INDEXED ______
SERIALIZED mo FILED mo
APR 17 1969
FBI — LOS ANGELES

Military Selective Service Act of 1967

. . . it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States who is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six to present himself for and submit to registration. (from Sec. 3)

. . . any person who refuses registration or service in the armed forces shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $10,000, or by both such a fine and imprisonment. (from Sec. 12)

Many young men feel, when they turn 18, that life is just beginning for them. They are starting to do things on their own; some are starting careers; others want to travel; all have their future before them. But the draft takes away the hope and plans each man has.

The purpose of the SSS is not only military procurement, but indoctrination and channeling of youth.

The government is always fearful of free-thinkers, non-conformists, self-reliant men, those who would govern themselves. The draft exists to repress and subordinate the independent integrity of youth and impress upon them the concept of obedience and law. By requiring registration, the government is saying, "Your life is not your own. You belong to US. We will tell you how to live."

Once the feeling of resignation, of having-no-choice, of being impotent, takes hold in a young man, the government has an easy time enforcing social uniformity.

The non-registrant is a free man, a self-determining being, who can think for himself, who can act on his own, and who is responsible for his actions. Are you one?

P.S. If you have already registered, it's not too late. You can send back that draft card and, in any case, you can refuse to submit to induction.

The List of Non-registrants is Growing

Jonathan Bell
Dan Bromley
Walter Brokaw
David Brown
Daniel Brustein
Andrew Detsch
Jerry Dickinson
John Dobson
Brien Griffen
Gaylord Hanser
Jay Harker
C. J. Hinke
Richard Johnson
Ed Brown

Christopher Jones
Josh Kricker
Mike Mattin
Jeffrey Mertens
Jeffrey Mock
David Mott
Tom Rodd
Douglas Roemer
Mark Schneider
Stanford Smith
James Tourtellot
Richard Trombley
Gary Woods
Greg Nelson

As author and compiler of this leaflet, I am responsible for the viewpoint presented. I was released on April 13, 1967, after 17 months at Allenwood Federal Prison Camp for refusing the draft. I have and will continue to advocate draft resistance and encourage non-cooperation.

Fred Moore

FOR INFORMATION:
THE RESISTANCE

2819 W. Francis Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.
382-4447 838-3511

11317 Santa Monica Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif.
473-6410

207 So. Jackson
Glendale, Calif.
247-4964

2665 Somis Road
Somis, Calif.

YOU
DON'T
GOTTA

That's right. You don't gotta do what the Man says. You don't gotta jump when he says, "JUMP." You don't gotta be a slave of any system or institution. You can say, "NO" and be a free man.

Think About It

Your life is your *own*. The choices you make in life are yours. You are responsible for them. Think, before you act. Your conscience may guide you. How do you *feel* about what you are doing? Good? Happy? Fearful? Angry? The next time anyone tells you what to do, ask yourself, "Is this what I want to do?"

Why? Because if you just go along, you will be used as a tool, and exist as a cog in a machine. But if you decide for yourself and are aware of your actions, then your life will take on meaning.

"Registration for the draft is the first step in manpower procurement."

General Hershey said that. Once you register, you become a number. They've got your number on a card. And that card you carry in your pocket is the *modern-day* chain of the Selective Slavery System.

Once you sign up, you become government property. And the government keeps track of its property. The system will classify you and keep a file on you: where you are, what you are doing, school, job, family, etc. They want to know all about you because the system *needs* you — you're potential cannonfodder. That's right. Once you join the SSS, you're on call. And when the "Greetings" come you get to kill and be killed.

Don't Sign Your Life Away
Refuse to Register
Be a Man, Not a Number
Refuse to Register
End the Draft Now
Refuse to Register

Non-cooperation: The Power of the People

The government has no power except that which we the people give it. And if we withdraw our cooperation, the government will collapse. Here lies the power of the people to overthrow oppressive government directly re the Declaration of Independence. To regain our sovereignty – control over our own lives – we must deny the government our bodies, our minds, our labor, and our resources.

This task is not easy. The government is big and is controlled by corporations, property owners, the wealthy, and the military. This power elite or "Establishment" maintains itself through governmental departments, laws and courts, and the enforcement agencies: police, FBI, the Armed Forces (with modern technological weapons systems), jails and prisons. These power institutions continue to exist due to our own weaknesses, insecurity, and fear. Yet the complex system by which the Establishment imposes its will on the people can be broken. Here is how.

Non-violent Revolution

All of the institutions and agencies of the government are in the hands of human beings – people like ourselves. (Comprehension of this fact is the key to non-violent revolution.) And even though the system is mechanical and structured (a bureaucratic mill), the operations and decisions are made by persons with needs, families, and personalities. In short, people are not perfect, nor uniform. And this is beautiful. (Fortunately, we have not yet attained the Brave New World where beings are automatons.) More importantly, no matter how much the system manipulates the physical world, there are forces that cannot be systematized: e.g. *Love, Creativity, Freedom, Joy*. With these forces we can subvert the government. By being friendly and cheerful, for example, we may be able to turn-on civil service employees and government officials. Often, such persons say they are just doing their job. Through our actions and attitude we have to make it clear that: 1) we cannot help them do this job, 2) that we mean them no personal harm, but wish to be friends. Hence, it is unnecessary to attack or destroy the power institutions per se, rather we may bypass them and appeal directly to the human heart of those working there. In time the institutions will be unable to function, as more and more people in them renounce the government's policies and quit their jobs.

We need to build a movement that goes beyond institutions to an understanding that we are all part of the family of man – that we are all in this together – that people are more important than institutions or systems. Governments that wage wars cannot do so if people don't give them any support in doing so.

To Bring Down the Government

What is needed, in the opinion of many, is a nationwide campaign of non-cooperation with any institution the government uses to back up its war policy. A strategy of non-cooperation means: refusing the draft, refusing to work in war industries, non-payment of war taxes, boycotting schools and universities, boycotting elections or voting NO, refusing to comply with repressive laws, noncooperating with arrest, courts, and prisons.

First, we must *know ourselves:* Who we are, how we got here, and where we are going. We must find out what we are about and why. Without this self-analysis and searching for the truth, we will not have the faith and endurance to carry on the struggle. For it will be a hard struggle – many of us will be beaten, imprisoned, and die. Let us be clear about that right now. Those who want to romanticize can read novels and dream, but those of us who are into making the revolution must have no illusions. Strength does not come from physical capacity: It comes from indomitable will. He who takes his courage from the possession of a gun or weapon is powerless when he has none. But he who has the courage of his convictions, possesses soul force and will never submit.

Second, by appealing to what is best in each person – be he a policeman, judge, guard, agent, or whatever his official title – perhaps we can free him from the power system. One can be friendly and loving while noncooperating. Human communication is enhanced because the non-cooperator is affirming the dignity of both the other person and himself – the "person-to-person", equal relationship – rather than by submitting, giving *de facto* approval to an "officer-prisoner" or "judge-defendant" authoritarian relationship. In summary, we must say "YES" to the human side of our brothers, and "NO" to the official side. In the words of Gandhi,

"Be Truthful, Gentle, and Fearless."

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/24/69

HENRY ALLEN, Assistant Manager, Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Wilshire and Catalina Office, 3327 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, provided for review account number 094 326 maintained under the name "Supporters of the Resistance, 2819 Frances Avenue, Los Angeles, California".

This account revealed the following transactions for the past month:

Check No.	Payee	Amount	Date	Maker	Endorsement
217	Southern California Gas Company	$19.95	3/6/69	N. or W. MARK SCHNEIDER	Southern California Gas Company
218	Department of Water and Power	$14.31	"	"	Department of Water and Power
220	ED BLANSTEIN	$35.00	3/17/69	RICHARD PROFUMO	United California Bank, Foreign Car Clinic, 1276-30214
221	Case Paper Company	$33.07	3/18/69	ROBERT ZAUGH	Case Paper Co. of California, Inc., Bank of America
222	MITZIE SPIERS	$5.00	3/24/69	RICHARD PROFUMO	MITZIE SPIERS, 4717 Santa Cruz, San Diego, California, 92105 California driver's license 266119

On 4/18/69 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 100-70116 356

by SA JAMES G. KEENAN/fpd Date dictated 4/22/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

223	The Steward Company	$24.37	3/24/69	ROBERT ZAUGH	Bank of America, The Steward Company, Inc.
224	Cash	$12.00	3/25/69	RICHARD PROFUMO	Crocker-Citizens National Bank
230	Chemo	$59.63	1/1/68	ROBERT ZAUGH	Banker's Trust Company, New York
231	BEN SANETT	$45.00	1/1/69	ROBERT ZAUGH	BEN SANETT, Bank of America, Pico and Norton Branch, Los Angeles, California

Written in pencil on face of check number 231 is Palmer, Rear 2240 Venice, $35 month plus $5 month

232	Ideal Paper Co.	$74.50	4/9/69	ROBERT P. ZAUGH	Bank of America, Case Paper Co., of California
251	Mr. and Mrs. MAX COLE	$225.00	4/2/69	MARK SCHNEIDER	Mr. and Mrs. MAX COLE, VIOLET COLE, Bank of America, Wilshire - Vermont Branch, Los Angeles, California

Deposits for the past month on the above account were made in the following manner:

March 27, 1969	$20
April 2, 1969	$20
April 3, 1969	$215
April 8, 1969	$45
April 10, 1969	$51.52

Balance as of April 18, 1969, is $163.51.

The above information is not to be made public without a subpoena issued duces tecum to the manager of the Crocker-Citizens National Bank.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/22/69

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-112228)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-72735)(P)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES (UCLA)
April 18, 1969, SPONSORED BY
"THE COALITION"
STAG

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
23 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-72735)(STAG)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(CASE)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(CNU)
(1 - 100-70116)(RESISTANCE)
(1 - 100-67852)(UCLA)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(THE COALITION)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(WLF)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(Zealots)
(1 - 100-58253)(YSA)
(1 - 100-73348)(GORDON ALEXANDRE)
(1 - 100-72000)(MIKE BALTER)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(LARRY BOROK)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(RALPH DE VRIES)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(JOHN DONALDSON)
(1 - 100-67274)(DONALD MARTIN FREED)
(1 - 100-71083)(JERRY GORDON)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(JEFF LABOW)
(1 - 100-72092)(DAN LUND)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(RAUL MUNOZ)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(CHARLES NISBET)
(1 - 100-69958)(PEER VINTHER)
(1 - 100-71108)(FREDERICK EUGENE WILHELM)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(RICHARD WASSERSTROM)

100-20116-558

JCW/gja
(26)

OFFICE COPY

Keenan

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

LA 100-72735

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau 4/18/69 captioned as above, and Los Angeles letter and LHMs dated 4/18/69 captioned, "STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES (UCLA) ADMINISTRATION, APRIL 14, 1969; STAG."

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of an LHM concerning above captioned demonstration.

As instant title indicates, demonstration that took place on 4/18/69 was sponsored by "The Coalition" rather than SDS alone, and was more broadly based than prior demonstration, both in sponsorship and demands made on the university.

Confidential sources referred to in LHM are as follows:

Source one	Sergeant RAY NAVEAU, UCLA Campus Police Department
Source two	[redacted] FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
Source three	
Source four	
Source five	
Source six	
Source seven	New York Confidential Mail Box
Source eight	[redacted]
Source nine	[redacted] FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

LHM is classified Confidential since above sources who furnished information contained therein might be compromised should information be made known.

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

Copies of this LHM are being disseminated to local Army Intelligence and Secret Service and U.S.A inasmuch as they have been kept advised of demonstration activity on UCLA campus.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
April 22, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES (UCLA), APRIL 18, 1969, SPONSORED BY "THE COALITION"

Reference is made to FBI memorandum dated April 18, 1969, captioned, "Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Demonstration Against University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Administration, April 14, 1969."

A confidential source advised the FBI on April 18, 1969, that a number of campus organizations at UCLA had formed into a larger group calling itself "The Coalition," and were planning a rally and demonstration to take place on the UCLA campus at approximately noon on the same day. Source stated that the demonstration that took place on the campus on April 14,1969, which was promoted by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (see Appendix) chapter on campus, was a smaller scale of what is expected to take place on April 18, when a much larger turnout is expected. Source stated that this demonstration and rally is apparently much broader based and will advocate more demands on the school administration than those promulgated on April 14. Source stated that "The Coalition," and not just SDS, is being advertised as sponsor of the rally. Source described "The Coalition" as being comprised of members from SDS, the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) (see Appendix), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) (see Appendix for YSA and "Young Socialist") and "The Resistance."

> "The Resistance" is self-described in its literature as "a group of young men determined to act. Anyone and everyone can join....Resistance is active and offensive, not passive and defensive.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-20116-557
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(1 - 100-DEAD)(JEFF LABOW)
(1 - 100-72092)(DAN LUND)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(RAUL MUNOZ)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(CHARLES NISBET)
(1 - 100-69958)(PEER VINTHER)
(1 - 100-71108)(FREDERICK EUGENE WILHELM)
(1 - 100-DEAD)(RICHARD WASSERSTROM)

JCW/gja
(36)

> We will provoke continued confrontations with this war government. They're in an insoluble dilemma: They can prosecute and imprison us which will bring new waves of protest and dissent of unsurpassed intensity, or they can set us free which will generate impetus for the expansion of the movement. Either way we will gain ground and support and new members."

Source stated that the demonstration was to be used as a forum for the expression of demands on the UCLA administration, which had been formulated by the above mentioned groups that comprise "The Coalition."

The "Daily Bruin," official campus newspaper, in its April 18, 1969 edition, described "The Coalition" as being comprised, in addition to the above mentioned groups, of the Committee for Awareness and Social Education (CASE), the Committee for a New University (CNU), the "Zealots" and the Womens Liberation Front (WLF). This edition of the "Daily Bruin" additionally described "The Coalition" as being composed of a "large number of unaffiliated students" and not "an SDS movement as depicted by the Establishment." The paper further stated that "The Coalition" included "concerned students and faculty, dedicated to meaningful change of the University."

The "Daily Bruin," February 4, 1969, edition, described the CNU as "an organization composed of some 50 faculty members and students sharing a radical bent of mind...According to economics professor Charles Nisbet, temporary chairman of the CNU steering committee, the CNU was founded because radicals here have lacked an organization through which we can speak and act as university people and intellectuals....Three committees have been set up dealing with war and imperialism, racism and university reform."

A second confidential source advised on April 18, 1969, that "The Coalition" is composed of at least one representative from the above mentioned groups plus six members at large.

Source identified the following individuals as members of "The Coalition":

Gordon Alexandre, a member of CASE. Alexandre was arrested by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) during the January, 1969, takeover of the Administration Building at San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California. Alexandre, during the UCLA demonstration on April 18, spoke, demanding the administration keep the "cops" off the campus.

Jerry Gordon, a member of CASE. Acted as the "moderator" of the demonstration on April 18.

Richard Wasserstrom, a Professor of Law at UCLA's Law School, who attended a convention of the NLG during July, 1968.

Raul Munoz, UCLA Undergraduate Student Body President.

Jeff Labow

Frederick Eugene Wilhelm.

[redacted]

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT
LOS ANGELES (UCLA)
APRIL 18, 1969, SPONSORED
BY "THE COALITION"

Source two advised that Donald Freed was nominated by "The Coalition" to be its chairman, but he declined, stating he was too busy and he felt that it would not look right since he was no longer on the campus in any official capacity.

> A third confidential source stated on April 21, 1969, that Donald Martin Freed is a leader of the New Left Movement and had been involved in the past in inciting demonstrators to storm the UCLA placement center. He has made statements calling for the "defeat of the United States" and for "a fight against the establishment." He also played an active role in organizing the Friends of the Black Panthers (FBP) in March, 1969.
>
> A fourth confidential source on April 4, 1969, advised that the FBP was organized in Los Angeles in March, 1969, for the purpose of supporting the Black Panther Party (BPP) (see Appendix) in their fight against the "establishment," and to help improve conditions in the Negro communities. Support of the BPP is to include sponsorship of functions to raise money to be contributed to this organization.

Source one advised that in addition to the above mentioned individuals, the following played an active role in the above mentioned demonstration, sponsored by "The Coalition:"

John Donaldson, a member of CASE and an Assistant Student Body Vice President, who spoke asking for more student involvement in "The Coalition."

Ralph Devries, a member of CASE.

Peer Vinther, an employee at the school, who spoke demanding that the school administration do away with the ROTC program and keep the police and "feds" off the campus.

> A fifth confidential source advised on April 15, 1969, that Peer Vinther is a member of the Los Angeles Local-Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP) (see Appendix), and a member of the Los Angeles Branch of the YSA.

Mike Balter, who has been in recent conflict with the administration resulting from violation of campus rules by the SDS chapter of which he is spokesman.

> A sixth confidential source, on April 15, 1969, advised that Balter is a member of the Los Angeles Progressive Labor Party (LAPLP) (see Appendix).

Dan Lund, who demanded that school officials should keep the police and "feds" off the campus.

> A seventh confidential source advised on October 22, 1968, that Dan Lund is described in the Newsletter of the NLG as of October, 1968, as a law student at UCLA and student member of the Board of Directors of the NLG.
>
> An eighth confidential source advised on August 15, 1968, that Dan Lund was arrested on August 13, 1968, by Mexican authorities for participation in a student demonstration in Mexico City, Mexico.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES (UCLA), APRIL 18, 1969, SPONSORED BY "THE COALITION"

The September 7, 1968 issue of the "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper, carried an article concerning the above mentioned Mexican student demonstration, stating that Dan Lund was one of 12 American law students who participated in the demonstration, and quoted Lund as stating, "As a result of our experience, we are determined to do precisely what the Mexican Government thought we were doing--meddle in their affairs."

A ninth confidential source advised on March 24, 1969, that Dan Lund is one of two individuals termed "coordinators" of 35 attorneys whose services are being used by the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (LACDBR) (see Appendix), to arrange for bail and proper defense of militants and other persons arrested by police as a result of participating in demonstrations, etc.

Source one advised that the following demands were made during the demonstration, by "The Coalition," on the school administration:

All war-related research at UCLA be halted; all ROTC classes and credits be suspended from campus and ROTC be removed from the school curriculum; local police and "feds" not be allowed on campus; more free speech areas be created on campus and any student using such area be free from any possible charges that might result from the use of the area; students be allowed to use sound equipment in the speech areas as long as classes are not disrupted; that UCLA defense and research projects be opened for "investigation."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT
LOS ANGELES (UCLA)
APRIL 18, 1969, SPONSORED
BY "THE COALITION"

Source one stated that the rally was peaceful and no arrests were made. Approximately eight hundred to one thousand people were estimated to attend. The rally lasted about one hour.

On April 21, 1969, source one advised that "The Coalition" had earlier the same day, again approached the school officials with the above demands, demanding an immediate and positive response. The school chancellor, Charles E. Young, advised the group that he would give them an answer by Thursday, April 24, 1969.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther" which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it".

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBR)

A source advised in May, 1968, that the LACDBR has expanded its former scope of interest relating to the foreign born, and has become a militant general defense organization allegedly seeking to safeguard the rights of all individuals, including the Foreign Born, as well as those seeking to avoid military service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The LACDBR is a non-membership organization which is represented by an Administrative Board of about 125 individuals from loosely organized area committees interested in the work of the LACDBR. These board members are invited by ROSE CHERNIN, Executive Director of the LACDBR, who is the guiding, dominant, and motivating force behind the LACDBR. Its headquarters are maintained at 326 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California.

Another source advised in May, 1968, that ROSE CHERNIN is currently Organizational Secretary of the Moranda Smith Section of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 10, 1968, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES, PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on May 5, 1968, that the Los Angeles Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is affiliated with the National PLP with headquarters in New York City. The aims and purposes of the Los Angeles PLP are identical with those of the National PLP. The PLP is pro-Chinese Communist oriented.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist Line".

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire Government on every level".

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United States International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us". At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes", the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, Column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, Page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On May 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE - LOS ANGELES

On May 13, 1968, a source advised that in February, 1959, an unnamed organization was formed in Los Angeles by youth members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to support the newspaper "Young Socialist" (YS). This organization was formed as a result of the National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters held in Detroit, Michigan, in December, 1958, where a loose national organization was created arouns the YS with headquarters in New York City.

The organization remained unnamed, although commonly referred to as the Los Angeles Committee of Young Socialist Supporters (LACYSS) until February, 1960, when they adopted the name Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A second National Conference of YS Supporters was held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which the national organization YSA was created. The YSA at Los Angeles is an integral part of the national organization and receives its directives from YSA Headquarters in New York City.

The YSA in Los Angeles is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
April 22, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LA 100-72735

Title	DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES (UCLA), April 18, 1969, SPONSORED BY "THE COALITION."
Character	STUDENT AGITATION
Reference	Los Angeles Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

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Date 4/24/69

[redacted] Los Angeles, California, provided for review the signature pad pertaining to account number 094 326 in the name Supporters of the Resistance, 2819 Frances Street, Los Angeles, California, telephone number 382-4447, such account presently maintained at the Wilshire Catalina Office of the Crocker - Citizens National Bank. [redacted] advised that the account had been originally opened on September 17, 1968, after it was transferred from the Crocker - Citizens National Bank, Sunset Boulevard and Edgemont Office where it was maintained under account number 095 550. The following individuals were listed as having authority to write checks on this account:

BOB ZAUGH	President
Miss MARY JO ABATA	Secretary
MARK SCHNEIDER	Vice President
RICHARD PROFUMO	Sir
DENNIS DURBY	First Vice President
NEIL BROWN	Treasurer
JOHN S. WHITTON	Sergeant at Arms

[redacted] advised that in February 1969, the United States Internal Revenue Service levied a lean against the account for tax reasons withdrawing from the account approximately $20. [redacted] advised he did not have that record available at this time.

On 4/15/69 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 100-70116-559

by SA JAMES G. KEENAN/fpd Date dictated 4/22/69

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/24/69

JOHN F. NAVEAU, Detective, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), Police Department, advised that on April 18, 1969, a co-sponsored rally of Resistance, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and Black Students Union (BSU) members was scheduled to take place at Meyerhof Park, UCLA, at 11:00 a.m. Prior to that time, NAVEAU observed CHARLES ARTHUR FRIEND, commonly known as TOD FRIEND, a former student at UCLA and member of the Resistance, approaching the Open Forum area at Meyerhof Park carrying a black leather attache case. NAVEAU observed FRIEND place the attache case on a grassy knoll surrounding Meyerhof Park and the Open Forum area. FRIEND descended the knoll to converse with several members gathered within the Open Forum area. NAVEAU picked up the attache case and delivered same to the UCLA Police Department. NAVEAU contacted reporting agent and advised of the contents.

On April 21, 1969, NAVEAU turned the briefcase over to the FBI where the contents were xeroxed and the attache case returned to the UCLA Police Department.

NAVEAU provided a xerox copy of Recovered Article Report number 15003 dated April 18, 1969, which describes that a black briefcase and contents of personal papers owned by TOD FRIEND was found by Officer Stewart on the south side of the men's gymnasium on Bruin Walk.

100-70116-560

On 4/21/69 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 100-73489

by SA JAMES G. KEENAN/fpd Date dictated 4/22/69

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tribute recalls King's goals

By LINDA BIBER

The record stopped, the voice of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was silenced, and a hush fell over the Religious Center lounge, where approximately 25 persons had gathered to pay tribute to King and his ideas.

Ken Foster, a junior in psychology, offered a moving rendition of "The Impossible Dream," recalling King's dream of an American free from injustice and inequality.

But was it really a dream?

"It is not a dream, it is a vision," said Father Denis Hickey of the Newman Center. "Dreams refer to the past. Visions refer to the future."

Speaking in his thick Irish brogue, Father Hickey compared King to the Irish patriot and poet, Padraic Pearse. Like Pearse, King was a "poet, prophet and sage of an oppressed people," said Mr. Hickey.

Then referring to King, Pearse, John F. Kennedy and others like them, Father Hickey said, "The question is when will their vision be accomplished? When will we in our little lives bring their dreams to accomplishment.

"King did his part and it meant his death. continued Father Hickey. We can do our part and it will not mean our death, but it will demand our integrity."

Dan Brandt, a senior in sociology and a member of the Resistance, and Oris Pace, a member of the Black Students Union, then expressed to the group their personal impressions of King's ideas.

"The thing that impressed me about King was that he was doing good when it wasn't fashionable to be doing good," said Brandt.

Brandt discussed King's philosophy of nonviolence, pointing out the fact King felt it wasn't so much a choice between nonviolence and violence as between nonviolence and nonexistence.

"He recognized that the end you are working for is molded by the means you use," said Brandt.

"If he had to die, I think it was better for him to die the way he did," Brandt added, explaining that because King was an advocate of nonviolence and because he was killed by an act of violence, he had become immortalized in the minds of many people.

Pace quoted passages from King's book, "Stride Toward Freedom," emphasizing King's idea that "injustice anywhere weakens justice everywhere."

Pace also explained to the group that it was one thing to agree with the ideals of the civil rights movement and quite another to actually commit oneself to the cause.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p. 2 Daily Trojan
University of
Southern California

Date: 4/10/69
Edition: No. 102
Author: Linda Biber
Editor:
Title:

Character: SSA
or (Resistance)
Classification: 100-70116
Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

100-70116-561

SEARCHED______INDEXED______
SERIALIZED no FILED no
APR 25 1969
FBI — LOS ANGELES
Keenan

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-68)

Date prepared

Date received
4/21/69

Received from (name or symbol number):
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Received by
SA James G Keenan

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☐ by telephone ☒ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date
Dictated ______ to ______
Transcribed ______
Authenticated by Informant ______

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material
Resistance Handout advising of Hi School Conference

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

100-70116-562

Block Stamp

SEARCHED.......INDEXED.......
SERIALIZED ms FILED ms
MAY 2 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES

FREE 2 day
Hi School Conference

ON

The Draft — DAVID HARRIS (DRAFT RESISTER) RECENTLY SENTENCED TO 3 YRS IN PRISON. ON APPEAL

Non-Violence — WALT SKINNER (AFSC COUNSELOR) RECNTLY INDICTED FOR REFUSING INDUCTION

Hi School Organization — MARK SCHNIEDER NON-REGISTRANT WITH THE DRAFT

ON CITYWIDE NEWSPAPER, ROTC, RACISM

April 19-20 12 noon to 3 P.M.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL THE RESISTANCE- 382-4447
838-3511

U.S.C. Methodist Church

(BRING SLEEPING BAGS, AND MONEY FOR FOOD)

TAKE SANTA MONICA FWY OFF AT HOOVER GO SOUTH TO 34TH ST. WEST ON 34TH TO CHURCH. RIGHT SIDE OF ST.

FROM PASADENA AREA, TAKE HARBOR FWY SOUTH TO COLISIUM OR EXPOSITION THEN NORTH TO 34th st. WEST TO METHODIST CHURCH

WORKSHOPS ON ORGANIZING HI SCHOOL NEWSPAPER

BRING LOVE, LOVE, LOVE, LOVE

Prison workshop — LED BY MALCOM DUNDAS RECENTLY RELEASED FROM LOMPOC FEDERAL PRISON, AFTER SERVING 14 MONTHS

SOME FACTS ABOUT VIETNAM

HISTORY:

1. Vietnam's history as a nation goes back to at least the 3rd century BC.

2. 111 BC the Vietnamese were subjugated by the Chinese. After major revolts in the 1st, 3rd, and 6th centuries, the Vietnamese finally ejected the Chinese conquerors in 939. They again occupied parts of Vietnam briefly in the 15th century and after the Japanese surrender in 1945.

3. It is significant that during the nearly one thousand years in which the Chinese reigned over Vietnam, they did not succeed in eradicating the Vietnamese national identity, which remained intact until the 19th century.

4. In the middle of the 19th century, France grew to be the dominant power in Indo-China. By 1867 the port cities of Haiphong and Saigon had been annexed, along with southern Vietnam. The Vietnamese resisted this invasion, resorting to guerrilla warfare in the face of superior military force, and were not fully defeated until 1913.

5. In 1940 the French Vichy government surrendered control of Indochina to the Japanese without firing a shot. The French remained as administrators.

6. March 1945, the Japanese struck. In a quick but bloody coup they disarmed the French troops, interned the colonial administration, and informed Emperor Bao Dai that his nation had, after some 60 years of French rule, achieved "independence" --albeit within the Japanese sphere of influence.

7. March 6, 1946, the French recognized the independence of all Vietnam under the government of Ho Chi Minh.

8. It became clear to the French that Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam would not be part of a French-dominated union, and it became clear to the Vietnamese that France was not prepared to grant full independence. By December 1946, France and Vietnam were at war.

COMMITMENT OF U.S. IN VIETNAM:

1. March 16, 1950, before French-Vietnam war was over, U.S. supplied: aircraft carriers, 2 cruisers, 71 aircraft to Saigon.

   July 15, 1950, Gen. Graves Erskine and head of Southeast Asia division of State Department, John Melby, were sent to Saigon.

   August 10, 1950, first U.S. arms shipments arrived.

   December 23, 1950, U.S. and France signed a mutual defense treaty.

   1951 (early), Military Aid Advisory Group (MAAG) was set up in Saigon, and military advisors and material were sent to Saigon.

   October 12, 1952, 200th U.S. ship carrying military aid arrived in Saigon.

2. 1953-54 -- U.S. aid amounted to 4/5 of total French expenditure.
   1950-54 -- $2,600,000,000 in U.S. aid.

3. 1954 -- Battle of Dien Bien Phu forced French to admit defeat and go to the Geneva Conference table.

   U.S. did not give up. Dulles went to the conference to urge a "hard line," which would consist of massive unilateral American air strikes, and offered nuclear weapons to the French. The French rejected the offer. French casualties from 1945-54: 140,000; dead 72,000. The Dulles policy was also rejected by the American people. Senator Lyndon Johnson summed up the feelings of many legislators of both parties and many Americans when he declared in April 1954 that he was "...against sending American GI's into the mud and muck of Indochina on a bloodletting spree to perpetuate colonialism and white man's exploitation in Asia."

4. Geneva Agreements on the Cessation of Hostilities in Indochina signed July 21, 1954. The Accords consisted of an agreement between the French and the Vietminh military high commands and provided for:

   a. A cease-fire.
   b. Demarcation of the country into 2 provisional military zones on each side of the 17th parallel.

(O V E R)

c. Resettlement of civilians in the military zone of their choice.
d. Withdrawal of the Vietminh to the North, French to the South, pending their withdrawal from Vietnam under the terms of the Accords.
e. No introduction of new military forces and equipment.
f. An International Supervisory and Control Commission (ICC), composed of Canadian, Polish and Indian members, was charged with supervising the executions of the Accords.

At the end of the Conference all delegates joined in a FINAL DECLARATION, in which they "took note" of the foregoing Accords, and emphasized:

a. That the 2 zones of military demarcation were not to be construed as national boundaries; and
b. That they were to be reunited by means of general elections to be held in both zones in 1956.

EXCEPT for the U.S., each of the powers present expressed approval of the Final Declaration. On July 23, 1954, Secretary of State Dulles said:

> "We did not become a party to the Conference results. We merely noted them and said that, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, we would not seek by force to overthrow the settlement. We went on to affirm our dedication to the principle of self-determination of peoples and our hope that the agreements would permit Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam to be really sovereign and independent nations."

5. July 7, 1954 -- Bao Dai appointed Ngo Dinh Diem premier at the suggestion of the U.S.

   a. October 23, 1955, "National Referendum," which deposed Bao Dai and elected Diem by 98% of votes, but only 15% of the people voted.
   b. August 30, 1959, second national election held. This time 110% of the people voted.

   Both elections were in direct violation to the Geneva Accords, which state:

   a. No separate government was to be set up.
   b. Called for consultation for a free, general election in all of Vietnam from July 20, 1955 onwards.
   c. General elections should be held July 1956 to decide what kind of government should be set up for a unified Vietnam.

6. The Diem government launched out in 1957 in an organized round-up of people who disagreed with Diem's policies. Thousands were arrested, tortured and jailed. The repression became more vicious, more cruel, until there was legislated law in November 1959 which punished by death or life imprisonment any act or intent to commit an act "endangering public security." There were numerous uprisings all over the country. The opposition to Diem solidified and the National Liberation Front was formed on December 20, 1960. In this common front all those forces combined who had suffered and were opposed to the Diem government. Thus, it constitutes an organization uniting over twenty groups and representing many segments of the population including intellectuals, doctors, lawyers, Buddhists, Catholics, Baodaists, workers, teachers, artists, peasants, women, students, and three political parties: the Radical Socialist Party, the Democratic Party, and the Popular Revolution Party.

Published as a public service by Women Strike for Peace, 5899 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90019 (telephone 937-0236).

Sources: Geneva Agreements; Viet Report, Issues 1 and 2; Bernard Fall, "The Two Vietnams;" Malcolm Browne, "The New Face of War."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Coalition states views on issues

(Editor's Note: The following statement was issued yesterday afternoon by the Coalition.)

In the past few days, many representations have been made in the press, as well as by different individuals and organizations as to the composition of the Coalition and the content of our issues.

The Coalition is comprised of the following groups: CASE, CNU, SDS, Resistance, National Lawyers Guild, Zealots, YSA and WLF. There are a large number of unaffiliated students as well. This is not an SDS movement as depicted by the Establishment media, but rather a coalition of concerned students and faculty, dedicated to meaningful change of the University. The issues likewise need clarification as they have been further elaborated and established. They are:

- That any student involved in any of the Royce Hall Quad rallies be free from any possible charges stemming from the excessively restrictive time, place and manner regulations regarding free speech.
- That the time, place and manner regulations be completely restructured. That students be allowed to speak, using sound equipment, in any area on campus as long as they do not interfere with classroom activities.
- That all war-related research at the University of California be halted. That the University-run institutes, such as Los Alamos, be open for complete investigation. That such projects as the psych dept's Air Force project on "Mechanisms of Attitude Change Produced by Forced Compliance," and the chem dept's summer Defense Dept. seminar on military problems for scientists be fully exposed and halted. That ROTC be abolished from the curriculum of UCLA.
- That the Compton Project, in which UCLA has not opened its resources or its operations to the people of Compton, be halted. That all minority and poor enrollment procedures, special entry and educational programs be determined with community-selected representatives immediately.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p. 3 Daily Brun
University of
California at Los
Angeles

Date: 4-18-69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

100-70116-363

Resistance

SEARCHED ______ INDEXED ______
SERIALIZED mo FILED ms
APR 29 1969
FBI — LOS ANGELES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (14-2965) DATE: 5/2/69

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (14-112)

SUBJECT: THE RESISTANCE
SEDITION

Re Bulet to Albany, 3/6/69, Los Angeles letter to the Bureau, 4/9/69, and Bureau airtel to Los Angeles, 4/18/69, captioned GEORGE R. ROSS, SSA.

On 4/22/69, [redacted] advised that the name BILL LANGLEY is not familiar to him.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Additionally, [redacted] advised that there is no "underground railroad" for military personnel, resistance group nor any group advocating military personnel to absent themselves from military duty in the Austin, Texas area. [redacted] advised that a draft counseling office is maintained in the Texas Union, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, which is open twice weekly and which also has an office in the University YMCA. The purpose of this draft counseling office is to advise those students seeking deferrments or conscientious objector status.

On 4/23/69, FOIA(b)(7) - (D) FOIA(b)(7) - (D) University of Texas, Austin, Texas (established source-protect) advised that the University of Texas Student Association under the direction of ROSTAM KABOUSSI, operates a draft counseling service two days weekly which has an office in Room 320 of the Texas Union. TOMMY CARRIS does all of the footwork for this organization and its purpose is to counsel interested individuals in ways to avoid the draft.

Mrs. ROSS

2 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
(1-LA 100-70116)(The Resistance)
(1-LA 25-Dr. GEORGE R. ROSS)
2 - San Antonio
HWR:ies
(6)

100-70116-564

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___ Op
MAY 5 1969
FBI — LOS ANGELES
Keenan

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) advised that for about a year there has been an organization authorized on campus by the name of the Austin Draft Information Center-Student Group. She stated that the following are either officers or advisors to this organization:

TOMMY CARRIS, President
CHARLES W. LINDSEY,
Dr. ALAN ROSS, Faculty Advisor
PETER M. GARDNER, Faculty Advisor
BOB VACON

In addition the following, in September, 1968, were officers:

JOHN GIBSON, President
RICHARD BYNUM, Treasurer

On 5/16/68, at the time this organization requested campus recognition, LARRY BUGH was an officer of the organization. The purpose of the Austin Draft Information Center is to furnish information regarding the rights and responsibilities of individuals under the Selective Service System.

San Antonio indices contain a reference to Dr. ALAN IRA ROSS (SA 105-3345). In addition there are references to JOHN GIBSON, TOMMY CARRIS and PETER M. GARDNER, but none of these are main case files. San Antonio indices are negativE concerning VACON, BUGH and LINDSEY.

By separate communication San Antonio will submit results of interview of Major KEARNS, 4th Army Command Staff, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as set out in re Los Angeles letter.

SA 14-112

No further investigation is contemplated by San Antonio in view of information furnished by [redacted] and FOIA(b)(7) - (D) above. In the event that information comes to the attention of the San Antonio office concerning resistance groups, this case will be reopened for active investigation.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	5/5/69	3/12 - 4/28/69

TITLE OF CASE

"THE RESISTANCE"

REPORT MADE BY: GARRY OWEN WATT

TYPED BY: jb

CHARACTER OF CASE

SSA, 1948; SEDITION

REFERENCE: Report of SA GARRY OWEN WATT at San Francisco, dated 9/30/68.
Bureau letter to Albany, dated 3/6/69.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished to local intelligence agencies for information purposes.

An information copy of this report is being furnished the Los Angeles Office because of the close proximity of individuals associated with anti-draft groups in that area and the San Francisco area.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO

PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE B

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-70116-565

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
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MAY 8 1969
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Keenan

Notations

Handle indexing pls

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By				

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

SF 14-214
GOW:jb

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    (1 - 25-110164)
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    (Information) (RM)
9 - San Francisco
    (1 - 100-54395 WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE)
    (1 - 100-58506 BERKELEY ANTI-DRAFT UNION)
    (1 - 100-59160 OAKLAND OPPOSITION CENTER)
    (1 - 25-67923 STANFORD ANTI-DRAFT UNION)
    (1 - 25-62991 SELECTIVE SERVICE ANTI-DRAFT MOVEMENT)
    (1 - 100-55945 "THE RESISTANCE" - PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA)
    (3 - 14-214 "THE RESISTANCE")

This report is classified Secret in view of information obtained from SF T-18. If this information were deleted, the report would be classified Confidential in view of information received from SF T-1 through SF T-17 and SF T-19 through SF T-21, which information if disclosed could reasonably result in the identification of these sources of continuing value and thereby impair their future effectiveness, and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests of this country.

No attempt is being made to designate the Agents who covered the demonstrations summarized herein, inasmuch as this information has been previously reported to the Bureau.

Suitable characterizations of individuals and organizations were used in this report where available.

Selective Service cases have been opened by the San Francisco Office on individuals mentioned herein and on numerous other individuals who have turned in their draft cards at demonstrations and draft card burnings in the San Francisco and East Bay areas.

Security and Selective Service investigations have been opened on individuals prominently associated with The Resistance and other anti-draft groups and recommendations made concerning Security Index status where appropriate. Selective Service investigations have led to prosecution in many instances.

The following named Agents of the San Francisco Office assisted in preparation of instant report:

SA LEO A. SCHON
SA MICHAEL T. GEARY
SA STANLEY J. EAGER
SA ZAVEN JARDARIAN
SA IRVING R. DEAN

For the information of the Bureau, there are numerous and varied types of individuals and organizations in the Northern California area that are out-spoken opponents of anything connected with the US involvement in Vietnam. This support shows itself in an innumerable number of ways; including demonstrations against the draft, the Selective Service System, the military and industrial establishments. The term "Resistance" is in essence an idealistic philosophy of everyone connected with the New Left. It does not comprise a specific membership as such, and anyone who wishes to help in support of this "movement" is considered a "resistor". It is a rebellion against any type of authority connected with "The Establishment".

To date, the primary and initial goals of the "Resistance" have been to obtain publicity and thus support through the medium of the press in attendance at scheduled national draft card turn-ins. This publicity has spurred sympathy on most college campuses throughout the nation for the goals of the Resistance, as students are the individuals who are directly involved and concerned with the Selective Service laws. Thus the growth of support for this movement has been rapid.

Inasmuch as there is no specific membership as such, it is impossible to in any way accurately estimate the "membership-at-large," made up of various individuals associated with pacifists, New Left, other anti-Vietnam war groups, dissident students and the "hippie" type element.

The only occasions at which numbers of supporters can in any way be estimated is at the actual demonstrations, where the demonstrators usually gain a large crowd of curious onlookers and the press, and thus even this estimate is not accurate. Even the sponsoring organizations cannot accurately forecast the expected number of supporting participants at demonstrations.

Thus "The Resistance" is a loosely-knit conglomerate of individuals, many of whom are associated with other organizations in opposition to "The Establishment." It is in essence the philosophy of all individuals associated with the movement who are in opposition to the Vietnam war and hence, also against the first step in participation in that war - the Selective Service laws.

The activities of individuals associated with this ideal are thus geared toward civilians subject to the Selective Service laws and not specifically against the Armed Forces whose members have already complied with the provisions of the Selective Service Act. These individuals urge active opposition to the Selective Service laws through the term "The Resistance". They are, therefore, urging open violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948.

Numerous separate Selective Service case files have been opened on these individuals, investigation conducted and they are the first to openly admit that they did refuse induction and any and all cooperation with the Selective Service laws.

The actions of these individuals are thus geared against the draft and not the military. The San Francisco Office feels, therefore, that other than for reporting activities of these individuals associated in a membership-at-large with numerous anti-draft organizations for intelligence purposes, prosecution can only be obtained for violations of the Selective Service Act and not under the Sedition laws.

Efforts of active anti-draft organizations are specifically aimed at civilians subject to the draft. In this effort they are in effect, when successful, perhaps aiding individuals to avoid the draft and as an ultimate effect, military service; but once an individual becomes a member of the Armed Forces he is not a continuing target of anti-draft groups, as he has fulfilled his Selective Service obligation. Activities of anti-draft groups have not been noted to date to cause members of the Armed Forces to refuse duty nor have they been as of yet disruptive of military activities.

Military personnel that have been identified as having had contact with various anti-draft groups have been interviewed. They have declined to furnish names and in most instances have refused to furnish information about the groups they have been in contact with. Informants of the San Francisco Office have not been able to identify any specific underground activity nor has any specific information been received to date from other divisions that the same does exist.

The San Francisco Office has opened separate case files under the Deserter-Harboring Statute when military personnel have been identified as having been in contact with anti-draft organizations. Investigation to date has indicated that the various anti-draft type groups are not concerned with AWOLs or deserters as such and that their main efforts and activities have been directed toward the draft and individuals seeking to avoid the draft. The counselling of these groups has therefore been concerned with individuals seeking to avoid military service.

Separate investigations have been conducted by the San Francisco Office concerning various members of the Armed Forces who have alleged upon apprehension as having had contact during their unauthorized absences with numerous anti-draft type organizations. Information concerning these individuals and their activities while they were in a deserter or AWOL status has been previously submitted to the Bureau in report form for prosecutive consideration by the Department.

The following is a list of some of the recent cases in this area with the Subjects' names and Bureau file numbers listed:

Name	Bureau File
[redacted]	

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

DAVID VICTOR HARRIS mentioned in instant report was interviewed by SAs ROBERT E. THAU and TROY F. WILDER at Palo Alto, California on 12/5/67.

Pretext interview on 11/15/67 was conducted by SA GARRY OWEN WATT under the guise of seeking to attempt to obtain further information for a campus newspaper concerning the Resistance.

STUART ALLAN MC RAE is a Priority II Security Index subject of the San Francisco Office.

Information furnished by INS at Lewiston, New York on 10/14/68 was to SA DENNIS GIBBS of the Buffalo Office.

Confidential informants contacted in 7/68 concerning the Resistance, SDS and DENNIS ALBERT SWEENEY were as follows:

[redacted]

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

DENNIS ALBERT SWEENEY is a Priority III Security Index Subject of the San Francisco Office, Bufile 100-444563.

Pretext to War Resistors League on 11/1/68 was by SA STANLEY J. EAGER under the guise of a person interested in the reaction of the WRL to President JOHNSON's halt to the bombing of North Vietnam.

Agents who observed the demonstration 10/20/68 outside the main gate to the Presidio of San Francisco were

SAs JOSEPH F. SMITH and EDWIN O. RAUDSEP.

Confidential informants contacted in 1/68 and 10/67 and 11/67 concerning JERROLD ROTHSTEIN are as follows:

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Confidential informants contacted in 10/68 concerning LINDA SANBORN are as follows:

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Attempted interview on 3/27/69 of CLARK SMITH was by SA WILLIAM D. REAGAN.

Pretext telephone call on 4/14/69 to CLARK SMITH was by SA WILLIAM D. REAGAN.

STEVEN CHARLES HAMILTON is the Subject of pending San Francisco file 25-68641, Bufile 25-567583 and he is currently a Priority III Security Index Subject of the San Francisco Office.

RICHARD IAN HARISON was interviewed by SAs RICHARD E. LUEBBEN and ALFRED C. MILLER and is the Subject of San Francisco file 25-67515.

BRYAN DOUGLAS KING was interviewed on 2/2/68 by SAs THOMAS P. WESTON and ERVIN THIBAULT, JR.

BRYAN DOUGLAS KING was interviewed on 1/16/69 by SAs KENNETH W. SHEETS and ERVIN THIBAULT, JR.

BRYAN DOUGLAS KING is a Priority III Security Index Subject of the San Francisco Office and Subject of San Francisco files 100-56149 and 25-68993.

JOHN PATRICK SAARI is a Priority III Security Index Subject of the San Francisco Office and Subject of San Francisco file 100-58308, Bureau file 100-451361.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is FOIA(b)(7) - (C)	100-55945-13
SF T-2 is FOIA(b)(7) - (C)	14-214-586
SF T-3 is FOIA(b)(7) - (C)	14-214-600, 608, 628
SF T-4 is FOIA(b)(7) - (C)	100-54395-9

SF T-5 is FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods	100-54395-66
SF T-6 is Post Office Box 247 San Francisco, California	100-54395-18
SF T-7 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of TERRENCE HALLINAN
SF T-8 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
SF T-9 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of Berkeley Anti-Draft Union Characterization of DALE GRONEMEIER Characterization of Oakland Opposition Center
SF T-10 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of ELIJAH TURNER Characterization of Berkeley Anti-Draft Union
SF T-11 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of ELIJAH TURNER
SF T-12 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of Oakland Peace Center Characterization of GEORGE SANDY Characterization of GORDON TOUSLEY
SF T-13 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D,	Characterization of Oakland Opposition Center

SF 14-214
GOW:jb

SF T-14 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of "Resist"
SF T-15 is FOIA(b)(7) - (C)	LA 25-80487
SF T-16 is FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods	100-58506
SF T-17 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Instant Report
SF T-18 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of STEVE HAMILTON Characterization of JOHN PATRICK SAARI
SF T-19 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of BRYAN KING
SF T-20 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of BRYAN KING
SF T-21 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of JOHN SAARI

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report any pertinent information received concerning the activities of anti-draft organizations.

Next report to be submitted in September 1969.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - USA, SAN FRANCISCO
2 - 115th MI GROUP (RM)
1 - NISO (12-ND) (RM)
1 - OSI (19-D) (RM)

Report of: GARRY OWEN WATT
Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Date: May 5, 1969

Field Office File #: 14-214
Bureau File #: 14-2965

Title: "THE RESISTANCE"

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948; SEDITION

Synopsis:

Information set forth concerning organizations and individuals within the Northern California area involved in anti-draft activities. Background information concerning these organizations and individuals set forth; and includes demonstration activity, return of Selective Service cards and public utterances. Deserter-Harboring instances noted.

- P -

DETAILS:

The following resume contains a listing of organizations and individuals who have been reported to have had some association or connection with the anti-draft movement in the Northern California area.

~~SECRET~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

THE RESISTANCE

Information contained under this organizational caption was received through various public source type materials, including leaflets and pamphlets handed out by the organization at public demonstrations and attendance by Special Agents of the FBI at numerous demonstrations sponsored by this organization where the goals, philosophies and idealogies are freely expressed by supporters of the organization. Information was also obtained through interviews with various individuals who have been frequently publically identified as having been closely associated with this movement.

The Resistance is a "movement," initailly formulated in the summer of 1967 and is self-described as a group whose common and sole purposes through commitment to a stance of complete non-cooperation with military conscription, is fostering and furthering non-cooperation with the Selective Service laws by encouraging young men of draft age to resist induction by any means, including outright refusal to be drafted.

DAVID VICTOR HARRIS, a former Student Body President at Stanford University (SU), Palo Alto, California, in an interview with Special Agents of the FBI on December 5, 1967, stated that he was one of the people who started with this group. HARRIS described "The Resistance" as a loosely functioning organization with branches through the United States, with each branch autonomous but all connected in a common purpose. HARRIS indicated that all he has personally done in violating the Selective Service Act, he has done with full knowledge that he is violating the act and with the ultimate intent to destroy military conscription. By his own admission HARRIS has made numerous speeches encouraging others in aiding, abetting and resisting the draft and induction.

In a suitable pretext interview with an individual who identified himself as having been closely associated with the organization, a Special Agent of the FBI on November 15, 1967 determined that the current and continued goals of the Resistance included carrying on an active opposition to the Vietnam war and attempting to gradually and openly destroy the Selective Service laws of the United States Government. This is to be established by a patent destruction and return of Selective Service cards and encouraging others to do so. This group according to this source has no officers or leaders as such and there is no membership as such. Any individual can qualify as a "member-at-large" by openly refusing to support or be subject to the Selective Service laws of the United States.

A characterization of DAVID HARRIS is contained in another section of this report.

STUART ALLAN MC RAE, in an interview on November 28, 1967 with Special Agents of the FBI concerning his Selective Service status, advised that he was employed by the Resistance at Palo Alto, California. MC RAE said the Resistance was an anti-draft organization, national in scope but without a national headquarters. He said that there were branch Resistance organizations throughout the United States and that each is run on its own. He related that money for the Resistance is obtained through individuals currently employed who are supporters of the Resistance and through donations from sympathizers.

During an interview under oath at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES), 1509 Clay Street, Oakland, California, on August 17, 1967, STUART ALLAN MC RAE advised a member of the 115th MI Group that he had been part of a group at Stanford University in 1965 that collected money for the purchase of medical supplies for the liberated areas in South Vietnam under control of the National Liberation Front and for the victims in North Vietnam who suffered from American bombings. This collection was completed in December 1965. Approximately $500 was sent to the International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland with instructions that it be used to purchase medical supplies for the Red Cross in North Vietnam and for the Liberation Red Cross in South Vietnam, which assisted the civilians in areas under the control of the Viet Cong or National Liberation Front. Subject said he would refuse induction into the United States Army and presented a paper containing his reasons for refusing induction. This paper read as follows:

"We are all being ordered for induction into the United States Army to fight or otherwise participate in the war in Vietnam. I don't know how the rest of you feel about the war but I gladly say that in my community we spend most of our time trying to stop it. As more young people come to understand the way of life they are being forced into, they see the war for the sickness it is.

"Today I am going to refuse induction. The people following the buses are friends of mine who think this is good. I know this is most likely going to mean spending some time in jail but I think we are in critical times that require drastic action. Unless we learn to deal with the rest of the world with human decency instead of arrogant violence, we will fall still further from the meaning of life and face only destruction.

> "I and several hundred young men across the country have joined together in a group called The Resistance in an effort to combat the war, the draft and the sick, dishonest way of life America wants to give us."

A source advised on February 18, 1966 that the Subject was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) at Stanford University in 1965.

A characterization of the YSA is contained in the Appendix of this report.

MC RAE spoke at an SDS and anti-draft rally at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California on June 28, 1967. MC RAE stated he estimated that about 1000 men will announce their intentions of non-cooperation with the Selective Service System in October 1967. Subject said men taking part in this plan must be willing to face five years imprisonment and heavy fines. He said the group seeks "not martyrdom, not moral witness but real resistance."

The "Stanford Daily"
Published by the
Associated Students
of Stanford University
Issue of June 30, 1967

A characterization of SDS is contained in the Appendix of this report.

Demonstration Activity Engaged In

On October 16, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration at the Federal Building, 450 Golden

Gate Avenue, San Francisco, sponsored by "The Resistance" and held as part of National Stop the Draft Week, October 16-21, 1967; which was an attempt by massive protest and confrontation by anti-war groups to close down the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station and Induction Center at Oakland, California.

From noon until 1:00 pm approximately 1200 people including onlookers, gathered at the Federal Building where draft cards were received from some of the crowd, placed in a basket and were attempted to be presented to United States Attorney (USA) CECIL F. POOLE. POOLE refused to accept the cards and they were subsequently placed in a basket outside the USA's office. It was subsequently determined that the basket contained 109 registration certificates and 101 classification cards. The demonstration ended at approximately 2:00 pm and there were no arrests or incidents noted. Various individuals connected with peace and anti-war organizations were noted in attendance at the above demonstration.

On December 4, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration at the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, sponsored by The Resistance. Approximately 350-400 demonstrators were noted in attendance, including 40 to 50 clergymen from the Bay Area. Speakers indicated that individuals who decided to turn in their draft cards would have the support of the clergy present. Approximately 89 individuals turned in their draft cards following the speakers and the cards were placed in a large envelope and mailed to the Director of the Selective Service System, Washington, D. C. At the demonstration individuals not subject to the Selective Service laws were urged to subscribe to a statement of complicity in support of the individuals who had turned in their draft cards. It was claimed by speakers that approximately 115 people signed the complicity petition.

At 12:45 pm April 3, 1968, Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 800 demonstrators gather at the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco as part of a publicly announced anti-draft demonstration, sponsored by "The Resistance". The demonstrators carried placards urging an end to the war and the draft. The demonstration lasted approximately two hours and twenty minutes. Speakers urged continued opposition to the Selective Service laws, the Vietnamese war, and support for individuals previously arrested for violation of the Selective Service laws. They announced that the demonstration was part of a third national day of non-cooperation with the draft with companion demonstrations in various cities throughout the United States. Following the speakers, approximately 142 males turned in their draft cards to persons ineligible for military service to signify the latter's solidarity with the draft card turn-in. The cards were then collected and it was announced that some of them would be mailed to the Director of the Selective Service System while other cards would be returned to the demonstrator's draft boards.

At 12:10 pm July 10, 1968, Special Agents of the FBI noted demonstrators gathering at the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, as part of a publicly announced anti-draft demonstration sponsored by "The Resistance". Approximately 125 demonstrators of the bearded hippie type were noted in attendance and the total crowd, including onlookers and press was estimated at approximately 300 people. Speakers announced that the demonstrators had gathered to protest the sentencing of Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, WILLIAM SLOAN COFFIN and MICHAEL GOODMAN who had been sentenced to imprisonment on convictions for draft conspiracy. Following the last speaker, nine individuals burned what they claimed were their draft cards.

On November 14, 1968, Special Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration at the Federal Building in San Francisco. The demonstration began at 2:30 pm and approximately 200 demonstrators were in attendance. Following several short speeches against the draft, approximately 100 draft cards were turned in. During the demonstration, two persons were arrested for burning an American flag. The demonstration terminated at approximately 4:45 pm.

The Resistance is self-described as the national coordinating body for all forms of active draft resistance, including active civil disobedience and disruption of the Selective Service laws and induction centers throughout the United States. The group advocates open violations of the Selective Service laws until the Government is forced to deal with their collective protest.

Finances

A review of the Resistance bank account on December 6, 1968 reflects that the following checks were drawn on this account during the period listed.

Date	Payee and Endorsement Data	Amount
9/29/68	VICKIE LYNN WOODFORD	$ 10.00
10/18/68	VICKIE LYNN WOODFORD Driver's License S 733453 noted on reverse	5.00
10/31/68	Butler Paper Company	128.87
11/4/68	Butler Paper Company	150.08
11/2/68	AMY MORRIS	90.00
11/1/68	Gulf Oil Corporation	45.00
11/7/68	M. F. LEE	80.00
11/13/68	ROGER SNYDER	20.00
11/8/68	ROGER SYNDER	20.00
11/8/68	BOB CULLENBINE	20.00
11/15/68	Midpeninsula Free University Endorsed by JAMES H. WALL	9.75
11/19/68	Peninsula Observer	39.60
11/19/68	MADELINE PUZO Endorsed MADELINE JEAN PUZO	10.00
11/13/68	Quality Litho Service	71.75
11/26/68	Midpeninsula Free University	204.84
11/28/68	BRUCE PEDDY Driver's License M 457567 endorsed on back	15.00

	11/17/68	Zen Mountain Center Endorsement on rear is by ZEN SHINJI to the Bank of America, Monterey Branch	45.00

A review of the checking account statement also reflected the following additional information. The balance of the above account on November 4, 1968 was $752.18. As of December 3, 1968, the balance was $723.04. During this period there were 69 checks drawn in the total amount of $2,133.00 and 17 deposits made totalling $2,103.86.

SF T-2
December 6, 1968

It is noted that SF T-2 no longer has custody of the original documents from which the check information mentioned in this report was obtained. The information furnished by SF T-2 is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. RONALD J. MARCUS, Manager, Wells Fargo Bank, University Avenue, Palo Alto, California.

A review of the Resistance bank account on January 8, 1969 reflected that the following checks were among those paid during the period December 3, 1968 to January 3, 1969.

Check Number	Date	Payee and Endorsement Data	Amount
259	11/29/68	John Hancock Life	$ 15.67
214	12/4/68	Ace Loans Endorsed Ace Jewelers & Loan Co., 87 6th St., SF	2.00
241	11/30/68	Sears Reverse side bears address of 27544 Canyon Road, 941-1497, Stanford U. 87726, employed by DIVA VASILIEV, apparently identification of STEGE as furnished Sears	35.93

Check Number	Date	Payee and Endorsement Data	Amount
242	12/3/68	RODNEY GAGE	$ 50.00
310	11/25/68	United Shoe Service	1.50
240	11/29/68	Kaiser Foundation Health Plan	54.25
328	12/4/68	Carpenter/Offset Paper Co., under FREUDIGER's signature is the notation "Foreman, Liberation Press, 337 Ramon, Palo Alto."	130.15
212	12/3/68	AMY MORRIS	90.00
319	12/6/68	T. & J. Garage, notation under signature is K 294779	19.00
330	12/5/68	Butler Paper Co. Address 27544 Canyon Road, L.A. Hills under signature of FREUDIGER	68.40
317	12/6/68	M. S. LEE Endorsed M. F. LEE	80.00
216	12/13/68	ROGER SYNDER Endorsement on rear: 2282 Glen Way, East Palo Alto, DR. L.A. 173044	60.00
243	12/6/68	DAVID STEAD	70.00
341	12/9/68	Palo Alto Ambulance	35.00
329	12/4/68	JAMES WOLPMAN	150.00

SF 14-214
GOW:jb

Check Number	Date	Payee and Endorsement Data	Amount
218	12/18/68	ED TRIPP Reverse of check bears following: "D.L. K 50379 2269 Cooley Avenue 2282 Glen Way"	$ 20.00
344	12/16/68	Small Circle of Friends	36.98
217	12/17/68	ARON MANGANELLO Endorsed with address 1005 Runnymede, East Palo Alto, 323-6217, Calif. J 494001	150.00
324	12/19/68	CYNTHIA CHESEBRO	40.00
244	10/12/68	Allstate Insurance Co.	10.30
316	12/6/68	Municipal Court Top of check bears following: "B's 91591-91571-95071, 94966-95051-94852-94851"	9.00
348	12/18/68	Midpeninsula Free University	5.25
333	12/9/68	Quality Litho Service	80.50
380	12/21/68	NICK BUSCH	30.00
390	12/26/68	DAVID STEAD	70.00

A review of the checking account statement also reflects the following additional information. During the period December 3, 1968 to January 3, 1969, there were 78 checks totalling $2,636.21 and 11 deposits totalling $2,085.09. The balance of this account on December 3, 1968 was $723.04 and the balance on January 3, 1969 was $171.92.

SF T-3
January 8, 1969

It is noted that SF T-3 no longer has custody of the original documents from which the check information mentioned in this report was obtained. The information furnished by SF T-3 is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. PAUL BROWN, Manager, Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, University Avenue, East Palo Alto, California.

A review of the Resistance bank account on February 6, 1969 reflects that the following checks were among those paid during the period January 3, 1969 to February 4, 1969.

Check Number	Date	Payee and Endorsement Data	Amount
221	1/5/69	Kepler's	$ 16.00
358	1/15/69	Kepler's	10.15
415	1/16/69	Kepler's	15.00
419	1/28/69	Kepler's	40.00
422	2/1/69	Kepler's	20.00
403	1/7/69	Cash Endorsed HIDEKO PATRICIA SUMI, Dr. Lic. M 383416	34.00
389	12/28/68	John Hancock Life	15.67
428	1/7/69	AMY MORRIS	90.00
404	1/8/69	BENJAMIN M. DEN BOER	9.00
357	1/13/69	GLEN CHRETIEN	50.00

SF 14-214
GOW:jb

Check Number	Date	Payee and Endorsement Data	Amount
406	1/15/69	Small Circle O'Friends	$ 5.00
408	1/15/69	M. S. LEE Endorsed M. F. LEE, Citizens Federal, Chinatown Office	80.00
413	1/15/69	National Publishers Service	10.00
416	1/18/69	Municipal Court	26.00
398	1/26/69	DAVID STEAD	70.00
420	1/30/69	MARK SAPIR Deposited Crocker-Citizens, Palo Alto Main 90-1290	10.00
413	1/24/69	PETER THOMPSON	50.00
451	1/28/69	PARGAS Endorsed PARGAS, 3105 S. Monterey Rd. San Jose	75.86

A review of the checking account statement also reflected the following additional information. During the period January 29, 1969 to February 4, 1969 there were 47 checks totalling $1,259.52 and 11 deposits totalling $1,362.01. The balance of this account as of January 3, 1969 was $171.92 as compared with a balance of $274.40 on February 4, 1969.

SF T-3
February 6, 1969

It is noted that SF T-3 no longer has custody of the original documents from which the check information mentioned in this report was obtained. The information furnished by SF T-3 is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. PAUL BROWN, Manager, Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, University Avenue, East Palo Alto, California.

A review of the Resistance bank account on March 7, 1969 reflects that the following checks were drawn on this account during the period February 4, 1969 to March 4, 1969.

Check Number	Date	Payee and Endorsement Data	Amount
421	2/1/69	JOHN GREEN Notation on front of check "Kent's Book," and endorsed on reverse payable to Kepler's Books by JOHN GREEN, Sel. Serv. #282945821	$ 30.00
433	2/10/69	AMY MORRIS	90.00
435	2/16/69	TWA Notation on reverse of "015222659378 56/RLP"; Cal. Dri. K241134; Soc. Sec. 564-62-2842	94.50
502	2/12/69	M. S. LEE Endorsed M. F. LEE	70.00
505	2/25/69	Cash	20.00
---	2/8/69	HUGH S. HUDSON	10.00

A review of the checking account statement also reflected the following additional information. During the period February 4, 1969 to March 4, 1969 there were 28 checks cleared totalling $786.83 and 7 deposits totalling $729.66. The balance in this account was $274.40 on February 4, 1969 and $217.23 on March 4, 1969.

SF T-3
March 7, 1969

It is noted that SF T-3 no longer has custody of the original documents from which the check information mentioned in this report was obtained. The information furnished by SF T-3 is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. PAUL BROWN, Manager, Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, University Avenue, East Palo Alto, California.

On October 14, 1968, DENNIS ALBERT SWEENEY and STUART ALLAN MC RAE were stopped by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) entering the United States at Lewiston, New York. MC RAE and SWEENEY advised INS that they were enroute to Boston, Massachusetts to visit an IRA ARLOOK, 98 Bank Street, Boston, whom they described as a Resistance leader there. The Subjects advised INS authorities that they had both refused induction and did not know whether warrants were outstanding for them. The Subjects were in possession of a quantity of anti-war films which they stated they were delivering to ARLOOK.

INS, Lewiston, New York
October 14, 1968
To a Special Agent of the FBI

DENNIS ALBERT SWEENEY was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco, California, November 13, 1968 for failure to submit to processing for induction. The United States Attorney's Office, San Francisco, California, in January 1969 recommended dismissal of the Subject's indictment to the Department of Justice inasmuch as SWEENEY was a sole surviving son and as such was absolutely exempt from induction.

On February 20, 1968, Clerk CLAIR SANTEI, United States District Court, Clerk's Office, advised that the indictment in case number 42382, DENNIS SWEENEY vs the United States was dismissed on January 27, 1969.

The Times, a newspaper published in London, England, in its issue dated September 25, 1967 carried an article entitled "The new Resistance" which stated in part as follows:

"'There has been a great deal of frustration among students who have so far not been able to do anything significant against the war,' says DENNIS SWEENEY, 24, former Stanford University student who is a founder member of the Resistance. SWEENEY is in London after attending a meeting in Czechoslovakia of representatives of American peace groups, North Vietnamese officials and the N.L.F.

"SWEENEY, who claims members of his group are willing to face prison sentences for their action, said the Resistance has financial backing from 'academics, intellectuals and ardent radicals'. It has its own off-set printing press--on which its newspaper The Resistance is printed--and has a basic membership of 'New Left', ex-students who are self-supporting.

"Since the leadership of Snick (sic) (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) became dominated by Negroes, SWEENEY, an old Snick (sic) member, feels many white American radicals will want to join the Resistance. 'We want to be a group that helps other groups in different methods of draft resistance'."

Confidential informants contacted in July 1968 familiar with some phases of the activities of the Resistance, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and DENNIS ALBERT SWEENEY, disclosed no evidence or information to indicate that these organizations or SWEENEY have attempted or plan to cause refusal of duty on the part of any member of the Armed Forces or have attempted to or plan to entice or procure desertions therefrom.

SF 14-214
GOW:jb

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

A. Organization

According to Time Magazine, issue of October 4, 1968, page 33, the War Resisters' International was founded in The Netherlands after World War I and is now headquartered in London, England. The article stated further: "W.R.I. which claims branches in 40 nations, supports non-violence and works closely with the Quakers. A major point in its program is 'to seek and maintain contact with war resisters in countries where it is dangerous to oppose government policy'."

> The War Resisters League of Northern California (WRL) in a brochure distributed in the early part of 1966 stated as follows:
>
> "The War Resisters League (established 1923) is the American affiliate of the War Resisters International, a world-wide pacifist organization with sections in 23 countries, representing all five continents. Members and staff have played key roles in organizing massive protests against both Soviet and United States nuclear testing prior to the Test Ban agreement. The League was the first peace group to organize substantial public demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. The WRL maintains a literature service, and sponsors forums and discussions on current issues.
>
> "The War Resisters League of Northern California, basing its activities on the framework and spirit established by the national organization, will continually seek new ways to bring about an end to war.
>
> "A project directed towards developing a non-violent methodology to effectively oppose organization for war is under way.

> "On December 19th, 1965, members of the War Resisters League National Advisory Council and members of a WRL project committee joined together to organize the War Resisters League of Northern California."

SF T-4
April 1, 1966

The War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, Room 1025, New York, New York 10038 in a brochure distributed in the early part of 1968 stated as follows:

> "Believing war to be a crime against humanity, the War Resisters League, founded in 1923, advocated Gandhain non-violence as the method for creating a democratic society free of war, racism and human exploitation. Its nation-wide membership is actively involved in peace education. Funds are urgently needed."

SF T-5
March 25, 1968

B. Current Activities

The "Berkeley Barb", Berkeley, California, newspaper issue of April 18-24, 1969, Volume 8, Number 16, Issue 192, contains a listing on page 28 under the caption "Continuing" which states:

> "Military Counsel: War Resisters League,
> 833 Haight, SF, M-F, 1:30-4:40 pm & Sat. am, info 626-6976."

Under suitable pretext, War Resisters League Staff member JOAN LANDIS, 833 Haight Street, San Francisco, California on November 1, 1968 stated that the War Resisters League is just a collection of members who believe in peace. She said that their major concern at the present time was the unilateral withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. They feel that the United States should not be there in the first place. There is no question about negotiation for there is nothing to negotiate about in Vietnam. She added that the War Resisters League usually does not make political statements, because the group is only interested in peace.

JOAN LANDIS, a white female American, who was born FOIA(b)(6) and residing at 769 Clayton Street, San Francisco, California, was arrested along with seven other individuals by Army authorities for trespassing and demonstrating on Army property, the Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, California in violation of Base regulations on October 20, 1968. JOAN LANDIS as part of a vigil under the auspices of the War Resisters League of San Francisco was protesting the shotgun killing of Private RICHARD BUNCH on October 11, 1968 who was confined to the stockade of the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Records of Provost Marshal
Presidio of San Francisco
San Francisco, California

JOAN LANDIS was arrested by the Oakland, California Police Department on October 18, 1967 while participating in disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the Armed Forces Induction Station, Oakland, California.

Records, Oakland, California
Police Department
October 18, 1967

A report of the War Resisters League of Northern California from December 1965 to October 1966 stated that the League was involved with a "Building Peace" program to find an effective way to end wars. This program involved surveying industrial firms in the San Francisco Bay Area who are manufacturing war materials and to persuade them to stop producing war goods.

This report also stated that the League was involved in the Experimental College at San Francisco State College where there were 1000 persons involved in the College. They were attempting to determine the role of an educational institution in relation to peace and would like to institute such a program at the University of California at Berkeley, California. The League is also active on the Campus of San Francisco State College and is aiming at persuading 10% of the male students to be conscientious objectors to the draft. They are also aiming at informing high school students about their rights as conscientious objectors. The War Resisters League of Northern California plans to encourage people not to pay their taxes in support of war and military purposes.

SF T-6
December 14, 1966

A letterhead of the War Resisters League distributed in March 1968 lists the following staff:

RANDY KEHLER, Executive Secretary
DAVID HARRIS, Regional Secretary
JIM BLACK
LEE BRAUN
PAUL OBLUDA
JIM SACCO
JANE SCHULMAN
DON WOODHULL

The records of the United States District Court, Northern District of California, San Francisco, California reflect that DAVID VICTOR HARRIS was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco, California, on January 31, 1968 and was charged with the violation of Title 50 United States Code Section 462, for refusing to be inducted at the Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Station, Oakland, California, on January 17, 1968. HARRIS pleaded not guilty on April 18, 1968 and on May 29, 1968, he was found guilty by the jury in the United States District Court at San Francisco and was sentenced to serve three years imprisonment in the custody of the United States Attorney General.

The file reflects that Notice of Appeal had been filed and was still pending in April 1969.

DAVID HARRIS, former Student Body President of Stanford University, by his own admission is one of the four founders of "The Resistance".

> The Resistance is an organization dedicated to encouraging young men of draft age to resist induction by any means, including outright refusal to be drafted.

HARRIS, by his own admission, has made numerous speeches encouraging, aiding and abetting other to resist the draft.

Special Agents of the FBI observed a vigil and demonstration outside the main gates of the Presidio of San Francisco which is the Headquarters of the Sixth Army, during the afternoon of October 20, 1968. PAUL OBLUDA, acting as spokesman for the group, stated that the vigil was under the auspices of the War Resisters League of San Francisco and was being held to protest the shotgun killing on October 11, 1968 of a Presidio Stockade prisoner who was in custody and had been charged with being absent without leave. OBLUDA claimed that the prisoner was in need of mental treatment and was killed while trying to escape a work detail. A minister then conducted services of the deceased for the prisoner who had been killed and Attorney VINCENT HALLINAN made a talk stating that he had been retained as attorney for the deceased's mother to press for a wrongful death claim against the Army. HALLINAN claimed that the prisoners in the San Francisco Presidio Stockade were denied the right to hold press conferences and that people present should protest what he described as terrible conditions in the Stockade. PAUL OBLUDA stated that they were collecting signatures to a petition demanding an investigation of the death of Private RICHARD BUNCH and that he planned to peacefully take these to the Commanding General and demand an investigation. He warned all those present that those who followed him into the Presidio might be arrested.

The vigil ended and about 20 of the approximately 100 present followed OBLUDA into the Presidio grounds. After the group was about 80 yards within the Presidio, they were stopped by members of the U. S. Army and were reportedly told approximately five times that they were not allowed to demonstrate on the Presidio grounds, and they were asked to leave the Presidio. They refused and eight individuals, six women and two men, were arrested by Army authorities. Those arrested were cited for trespass and demonstrating on Army property in violation of Base regulations.

> Attorney TERRENCE TYRONE HALLINAN, in August 1968, attended a County Committee meeting of the Comunist Party (CP) in San Francisco.

SF T-7
August 1968

Records of the Provost Marshal, Presidio of San Francisco, reflect that the following individuals were arrested on October 20, 1968, for trespass and violation of Base regulations:

PAUL LEWIS OBLUDA
DOROTHY OBLUDA
BRIGID J. OBLUDA

SF 14-214
GOW:jb

JANET SCHULMAN
JOAN LANDIS
GORDON RANDALL KEHLER

PAUL LEWIS OBLUDA, 421 Central Street, San Francisco, white male American, born April 21, 1927, Denver, Colorado, occupation teacher, writer, producer and staff member of WRL, was arrested at Oakland, California, October 16, 1967, #67-11011, for trespass, refusal to disperse, creating a public nuisance in connection with demonstrations aimed at disrupting the activities of the Armed Forces Induction Station at Oakland, California.

DOROTHY OBLUDA, also known as Mrs. PAUL L. OBLUDA, 421 Central Street, San Francisco, white female American, born [redacted] [redacted] a housewife and former librarian, was arrested by the Oakland Police Department #195933, October 16, 1967, for disturbing the peace and was sentenced on October 17, 1967, to 10 days in the County Jail in connection with the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the Armed Forces Induction Station at Oakland. She was again arrested on December 19, 1967, by the Oakland Police Department #46312 for disturbing the peace and wilful or malicious obstruction of a street or sidewalk in connection with the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the Armed Forces Induction Station at Oakland.

FOIA(b)(6)

BRIGID J. OBLUDA, a white female American, born [redacted] a juvenile, is daughter of PAUL and DOROTHY OBLUDA of 421 Central Street, San Francisco.

JANET SCHULMAN, white female American, born [redacted] a student at

Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, daughter of IRVING SCHULMAN, 309 West 80th Street, New York, New York, who has also used addresses 2905 Benvenue Avenue, Berkeley, California and 421 Central Street, San Francisco, was arrested by Oakland, California Police Department #197518, December 19, 1967, and October 16, 1967, in connection with the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the Armed Forces Induction Station at Oakland.

GORDON RANDALL KEHLER was arrested by the Oakland Police Department, October 16, 1967, while participating in disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the Oakland Induction Center. At the time of arrest, he indicated he was born [redacted] [redacted] His residence is shown as 430 Nimitz Avenue, Redwood City, California.

FOIA(b)(6)

The "San Francisco Chronicle," San Francisco daily newspaper, issue of December 18, 1967, contains an article regarding the demonstration at the Oakland Induction Center which identified RANDY KEHLER as a cum laude graduate from Harvard University, and a person who describes himself as "a conscientious objector to the Vietnam War."

LEE ALTON BRAUN, 4095 Army Street, Apartment 1, San Francisco, California, white, male, American, born [redacted] occupation student San Francisco State College, was arrested on December 19, 1967 while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the Oakland, California Induction Center. He was released from the Alameda County Jail on January 6, 1968.

JAMES MARK SACCO, 430 Nimitz Avenue, Redwood City, California, white male American, born [redacted] [redacted] graduate cum laude of Harvard University was arrested on October 16, 1967 while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the Oakland, California Induction Center. He was again arrested by the Oakland Police Department during the period of December 18-19, 1967 while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the Oakland, California Induction Center.

A source advised in March 1969 that he has encountered over a period of months persons attached to the War Resisters League of Northern California and those in sympathy with its pacifist ideals in the various anti-Vietnam, anti-military, pro-peace demonstrations in Northern California.

SF T-8
March 27, 1969

A source stated that the War Resisters League of Northern California is a small casual group that congregates at its office at 833 Haight Street, San Francisco, California where they discuss what they can do to promote peace and the unilateral withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. During these gatherings they print up mimeographed sheets protesting United States involvement in Vietnam, payment of taxes for war purposes and the manufacture of products for the war machine. These printed leaflets they pass out to the public in front of the Federal Office Buildings in San Francisco, military establishments in the Bay Area and to the general public on the streets in the cities of the San Francisco Bay Area.

SF T-8
March 27, 1969

A letter on stationery of the War Resisters League of Northern California was mailed to about 2000 persons in the latter part of 1966. This letter stated that the War Resisters League of Northern California was started in San Francisco, California 11 months previous and was attempting to draw up a budget for 1967 to add to their paid staff and the amount of money they could spend for travel and materials. The budget for 1966 was $8400 and one half of this came from the national office of the War Resisters League as a matching funds grant. The "critical" fund appeal in 1966 raised $1257, bringing the income for the War Resisters League of Northern California for the year of 1966 to $7594 including the grant. The League must raise $805 to meet the current budget, and the pledges which are now $250 a month, must be doubled to maintain the League's present activity and raised to $800 each month in order for the League to expand.

This letter asked that each recepient of this letter contribute at least one dollar per month to support the League's activities.

SF T-6
December 14, 1966

C. Demonstrations

The War Resisters League of Northern California since its inception in December 1965 has supported and has been active in anti-Vietnam, anti-military and pacifist demonstrations in the San Francisco Bay Area.

It readily lends its name and support to any demonstration that it thinks will promote peace and this is not a planned but spontaneous activity on the part of a small group.

SF T-8
March 27, 1969

SF 14-214
GOW:jb

OAKLAND PEACE CENTER,
Now Known As The
"Oakland Opposition Center"

In June 1967, a leaflet distributed by the Oakland Peace Center bearing the caption "What Are You Doing This Summer? - Why Not Stop The War?" was followed by the statement "young men are going to jail to oppose the Vietnam War". The leaflet contained the following information concerning the location, origin, purpose and the identity of certain officers of the Oakland Peace Center.

> "The Oakland Peace Center
>
> "--- is temporarily located at 244 14th Street (536-4855)
>
> "--- is just forming; a first meeting was held May 20. A provisional executive committee was established to set up a larger meeting on June 17, to recommend a program and to start fund-raising.
>
> "--- is intended as an umbrella center, working to stimulate a variety of anti-war activities and to service other peace and social action groups.
>
> "--- is focusing on an immediate crash-program to develope massive opposition to the Vietnam War (VIETNAM SUMMER). But the persons (so far) involved have a long-range commitment to peace and freedom in the world and in Oakland. We hope to continue and broaden after the summer, supporting issues that will bring more meaningful freedom to more people--such as better education, an end to discrimination, decent housing for all, and a democratization of Oakland politics.

"Provisional Executive Committee:

"ELIJAH TURNER, DALE GRONEMEIER - Co-Chairmen"

SF T-9
June 20, 1967

ELIJAH TURNER attended a meeting of the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) held at Berkeley, California for the purpose of planning a demonstration against United States policy in Vietnam to be conducted on October 15-16, 1965.

> A characterization of the VDC is contained in the Appendix of this report.

SF T-10
September 15, 1965

ELIJAH TURNER attended a birthday party for ROSCOE PROCTOR at PROCTOR's residence in Berkeley, California which was a benefit to raise funds for the "People's World" newspaper.

SF T-11
March 11, 1966

ROSCOE PROCTOR is a publicly known member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America.

> The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

The "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published by the Associated Students at San Francisco

State College, San Francisco in its April 6, 1967 issue, announced that a two-day conference on California politics was scheduled for April 8-9, 1967 by the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS). It was announced that among the speakers was ELIJAH TURNER, who would lead a talk on "Black Power and Politics".

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the Appendix of this report.

DALE LANARD GRONEMEIER was in August 1967 serving as Western Regional Director of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and as Executive Secretary of the Northern Californians to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, San Francisco.

A characterization of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Northern Californians to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is contained in the Appendix of this report.

In June 1967, another leaflet distributed by the Oakland Peace Center, listed as an "issues emphasis" support for persons who refused to fight in the Vietnam War. The specific forms of action listed, among others, were draft-refusal and conscientious objector.

SF T-9
June 20, 1967

Appearing in the "Berkeley Barb," edition of July 7-13, 1967, a Berkeley, California weekly newspaper, is an article captioned "Draft Advice at OPC." This article states that "Persons seeking draft counselling can now contact advisors anywhere in the East Bay through a single agency. This service is one of many activities planned by the Oakland Peace Center (OPC), a month-old political organization.

" 'The Draft Committee of the OPC has scoured the area for East Bay counselors. We have at least half a dozen working through us,' JERRY ROTHSTEIN, Executive Director of the OPC told "Barb".

According to this article, "The Draft Committee is a part of the OPC, which will attempt to provide continuity and coordination to the efforts of various anti-war and protest organizations in the Bay Area."

This article states, "Groups have been formed in the past to work on particular issues or campaigns and dissolve when it was over. The majority feel a need for a long-range program," according to ROTHSTEIN.

One JERRY ROTHSTEIN, 1934 Blake Street, Berkeley, California, was one of those persons signing a petition received by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers on July 26, 1966, protesting the use of the San Pablo Bay by the U. S. Navy for live ammunition firearms training.

On the evening of August 31, 1966, the Ad Hoc Committee for Quality Education met to plan a boycott of Oakland, California City Schools. This boycott was scheduled to take place in the latter part of September 1966 or the first week of October 1966 unless the Board of Education meets its list of 20 demands, including greater integration, class sizes, students rights, free lunches and school locations. The boycott will basically consist of picketing and one JERRY ROTHSTEIN, committee staff worker, not further identified, said pupils will join with parents in the picketing if it is determined that they can do so legally.

Oakland, California
"Tribune," Daily Newspaper,
September 1, 1966, Page 2

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Bronx, New York reflect that JERROLD ROTHSTEIN was born [redacted] FOIA(b)(6)

Records of the Registrar's Office, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, reflected that he was graduated from Amherst with a Bachelor of Arts Degree Magna Cum Laudi on June 27, 1967.

Confidential informants who possess knowledge of the Communist Party and other subversive organizations operating in New York City, when contacted in January 1968, and San Francisco, in October and November 1967, had no information indicating activity on the part of ROTHSTEIN.

Communist Party Interest In Oakland Peace Center

At a meeting of the East Bay Industrial Group of the Communist Party (CP), Alameda County, California, held on July 10, 1967, the Oakland Peace Center was mentioned and a brief discussion took place whether it was advisable for the CP to affiliate with the Oakland Peace Party. Two members raised the objection that the group should not join up with the Oakland Peace Center because they spend money too fast.

At another meeting of the East Bay Industrial Group, held on August 2, 1967, further discussion took place on the Oakland Peace Center which was said to be not stable enough to be considered a trustworthy organization. The organization squanders money left and right. Mention was made that two comrades on the Board of Directors, GEORGE ~~SANDY~~ and GORDON TOUSLEY are not doing too much.

The Oakland Peace Center takes people from all walks of life into the Center and most of them do not understand what the organization stands for.

SF T-12
July 19, 1967
August 9, 1967

As of February 1969, GEORGE SANDY was a member of the East Bay Industrial Club, Communist Party of Alameda County, California.

SF T-12
February 3, 1969

GORDON TOUSLEY was a former member of the East Bay Industrial Club, Communist Party of Alameda County, California, who resigned from the Communist Party in January 1969.

SF T-12
February 3, 1969

The November-December newsletter bearing the masthead of the Oakland Opposition Center, 5003 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland, California, dated December 18, 1968, stated that on October 27, the former headquarters of the Oakland Peace Center on East 14th Street, Oakland, California, was destroyed by fire. The organization moved to a new location, 5003 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland, California. It was announced that a grand opening party would be held on Saturday, December 7, 1968. An urgent appeal was made for funds because the Center now had no money. Relocation expenses used up funds on hand and new funds are desperately needed to carry on. Recipients of the newsletter were asked to commit themselves to a monthly pledge, large or small, or to send a one-time donation.

The newsletter commented on anti-draft activity as follows:

> "The Center continues to have an average of 2-3 young men per day come in or phone for draft counseling. This month we plan to begin a large-scale project involving passing out an informational leaflet everyday at the four Oakland draft boards. The result should be a significant rise in the number of men being counselled. To handle this expected increase, we will be conducting a course (probably on six consecutive Wednesday evenings) to train new part-time counselors. If you are interested in distributing the leaflets on a regular basis, or in taking the counselor training course, please call the Center soon."

SF T-9
April 10, 1969

The Berkeley "Barb," edition of December 5-12, 1968, announced that a new office had been established for the Oakland Opposition Center at 5003 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland, California.

Staff Director, LINDA SANBORN, said that the Center will function as a political and community headquarters for East Oakland groups opposed to war, racism, and poverty. One of the continuing functions of the Center is draft counselling which is available from 12:00 to 6:00 pm, Monday through Saturday.

In August 1968, a mineographed letter, as well as the minutes of a meeting held on August 11, 1968, of the Anti-Imperialist Coalition at which LINDA SANBORN was elected Secretary, was distributed advertising a meeting of an Anti-Imperialist Coalition group which was scheduled to be held on September 8, 1968, at 55 Colton Street, San

Francisco. The letter dated August 19, 1968, stated that because of the polarization of society and fragmentation of the left, a great need exists for communication between progressive groups which share Anti-Imperialist beliefs.

A "Proposed Statement of Position on Imperialism" stated in part that it is a reactionary, destructive, anti-life force; it undermines the very progress of human progress and survival. Radical change is imperative to free the trapped imagination and repressed potential of the people and to construct a society based on just social values.

Politically, the Anti-Imperialist Coalition stands opposed to every imperialist force in the world, beginning with the United States Government. Structurally, the purpose of the Anti-Imperialist Coalition is to help rally Anti-Imperialist, anti-war forces by providing a structure for loose, voluntary coordination of information and actions.

SF T-13
August 27, 1968

Records of the Bureau of Identification, San Francisco Police Department, when reviewed on October 4, 1968, and the Credit Bureau Metro, Incorporated, San Jose, which covers San Francisco, when reviewed on September 26, 1968, contained no record identifiable with LINDA SANBORN.

Confidential informants familiar with the Communist Party and related activities in the San Francisco area when contacted in October 1968 had no information concerning SANBORN.

The January newsletter of the Oakland Opposition Center, dated January 6, 1968, announced that a three-month grant of $180 per month had been received from RESIST and the Center is finally in a position to provide salaries for staff workers.

SF T-9
April 10, 1969

A circular bearing the masthead "RESIST", Room 4, 763 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, dated May 7, 1968, stated in part that during the coming summer the organization expects efforts to oppose the draft and war to increase considerably. All of these activities will need a higher level of support than any yet provided. RESIST will help support and coordinate such activities, and will within their limits help finance these vital summer projects.

SF T-14
June 6, 1968

A paragraph in the January newsletter of the Oakland Opposition Center captioned "Anti-Draft Activity" states as follows:

> "Draft Counselling continues to be a major activity of the Center. The draft counselor training course announced in last month's newsletter will begin this Wednesday evening, January 8. There may still be room for one or two more interested people, so call the Center if you would like to learn draft counselling techniques. The leafletting of the Oakland draft boards will also begin soon, in cooperation with a new draft counselling center about to be opened in the downtown area. Volunteers are still needed to spend a couple of hours one day per week at the draft boards. Call if you can help. Also along these lines, the conspiracy trial of the Oakland Seven, leaders of the 1967 Stop The Draft Week, begins this Monday, January 6, at the Alameda County Courthouse. Try to make it to the Courthouse at least one day during the trial to show your support for the Seven, and for political freedom."

SF T-9
April 10, 1969

The Berkeley "Barb" issue of February 28, 1969 - March 6, 1969, page 2, in a story relating to the Oakland Opposition Center at 5002 Foothill Boulevard, stated that STEVE GROSS offers draft-counselling from Tuesday through Saturday on a full=time basis.

Records of the Oakland, California Police Department reflect that on December 21, 1967, one STEVEN SAMUEL GROSS and three others from Santa Cruz, California, were arrested by the Oakland, California Police Department, for sitting down in the doorway of the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, commonly known as the Oakland Induction Center, 1509 Clay Street, Oakland, California.

Records of the University of California, Santa Cruz, California, reflect that GROSS was enrolled as of April 30, 1968, in Stevenson College of the University. His permanent address was given as 28515 Plain Field Drive, Palo Verde Estates, California.

In March 1968, GROSS stated that he planned to start some sort of a class for high school students, the purpose of which is to counsel draft evasion.

SF T-13
March 8, 1968

SF 14-214
GOW:jb

BERKELEY ANTI-DRAFT UNION

A source advised that captioned organization first began to distribute leaflets on the campus area of the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) in February 1967. One leaflet identified the Berkeley Anti-Draft Union (BADU) as a sub-committee of the Students for a Democratic Society. The leaflet set forth the proposed function of the BADU was to organize people to build a viable peace movement, provide information on how to avoid the draft and to provide assistance for individual efforts in avoiding the draft.

SF T-10
February 1967

On July 31, 1967 a source advised that the BADU was originally a sub-committee of the Berkeley Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society, however, it has become a completely autonomous group.

SF T-16
July 31, 1967

A source advised in February 1968 the BADU was a loosely-knit coalition of anti-Vietnam war protestors with no formal membership and no officers. Source stated that the BADU takes no specific position except its opposition to the war in Vietnam.

SF T-9
February 29, 1968

A source advised that he knows of no instances where a member of the BADU counselled an individual in the military services, attempted to disrupt the military or counselled any individuals to avoid military service.

SF T-10
March 25, 1968

On February 20, 1969, Inspector ROBERT BARKLEY of the Postal Inspector's Office, Berkeley, California, advised that the BADU no longer occupied the address 1703 Grove Street, Berkeley, and that there was no forwarding address for this organization.

Public information literature disseminated by the BADU formerly listed three telephone numbers as contact numbers. These numbers were as follows:

841-1746

845-2470

848-7515

On November 14, 1968, a source advised that the above three listed telephone numbers had been disconnected.

SF T-17

Leaflets disseminated by the BADU stated that the group sponsored the anti-Vietnam war newspaper "The Ally". On March 27, 1969, a Special Agent of the FBI attempted to interview CLARK SMITH, the editor of "The Ally". SMITH stated that he would not submit to interview without the presence of an attorney.

On April 14, 1969 a suitable pretext telephone call to CLARK SMITH, the editor of "The Ally", determined that "The Ally" was an independent publication not affiliated with the Students for a Democratic Society, BADU or any other group. SMITH stated that "The Ally" would accept funds from any groups or individuals caring to contribute.

STANFORD ANTI-DRAFT UNION
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

On April 25, 1967, an ad appeared in the "Stanford Daily," published by the Associated Students of Stanford University, captioned "We Will Not Fight In Vietnam"; this statement listed the printed names of several people and carried a petition indicating that if you also did not want to fight to send your name into the "Stanford Anti-Draft Union, care of Box 3689, Stanford, California".

The San Francisco "Chronicle," a daily paper published in San Francisco, the final home edition of July 21, 1967, reported that 45 members of the Stanford Anti-Draft Union (SADU) had picketed the Armed Forces Induction Center, Oakland, California.

In a leaflet entitled "What You Should Know About The Draft and What You Can Do About The Draft" bearing the printed name "Stanford Anti-Draft Union," among other organizations, the following was printed:

> "What the Stanford Anti-Draft Union wants to do.
>
> "We wish to provide you with all the information necessary for a man resisting the draft. You have every right to know your legal alternatives and the consequences of actions considered 'illegal' by the immoral and coercive system. We can't make decisions for you, but we will help you find out the alternatives. We want you to have all the information you need so that you will have a choice--a choice the Army isn't about to tell you about. You deserve to hear our prospective because it is WE not LYNDON JOHNSON who are being asked to kill and be killed.
>
> "In the long run, we must be more than just a service organization. We must band together to form a movement of people committed to

abolishing the discriminatory, undemocratic and coercive system which destroys our lives and the lives of innocent people throughout the world. WE MUST STOP THE DRAFT."

WALTER FINDIESEN, National Service Advisor and Assistant Registrar, Stanford University, on August 3, 1967, advised to his knowledge, the activities of the SADU and the individuals connected with this movement have been primarily to propagandize at various draft boards and through the news media against US policy in Vietnam. FINDIESEN said that they had apparently also pointed out alternatives to the draft. He stated that he knew of no incidents of violations of the Selective Service Act by the organization or individuals connected with the organization.

Professor PAUL S. SEAVER, conscientious objector advisor, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, advised on August 3, 1967 that he is associated in an advisory capacity with some of the individuals in the Stanford Anti-Draft Union organization as he is the Stanford University advisor to conscientious objectors and to those seeking information concerning conscientious objector status. He advised that to his knowledge neither this organization nor the individuals connected with this organization had violated any provisions of the Selective Service Act.

The following named individuals have been publicly identified as public contact sources for specifically named anti-draft organizations in the Northern California area.

STEVE HAMILTON
The Resistance

STEVEN CHARLES HAMILTON, as of April 13, 1969, was a member of the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Union and on that date attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Union (RU) in San Francisco, California.

SF T-18
April 17, 1969

A characterization of the RU is contained in the Appendix of this report.

On April 17, 1968, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) PAUL G. SLOAN, San Francisco, declined prosecution of STEVEN CHARLES HAMILTON for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948. Mr. SLOAN stated that after a conference with CECIL F. POOLE, United States Attorney (USA), San Francisco, regarding the possibility of prosecution of STEVEN CHARLES HAMILTON for the aiding, abetting and counselling provisions of the Selective Service statute, that prosecutive action against the Subject for those violations would be declined at the present time and probably would not be considered in the future because the Subject was at that time under prosecutive action by Alameda County, California under charges of conspiracy growing out of his actions and participation in the massive demonstrations at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Oakland, California, during the week of October 16-20, 1967.

RICHARD HARISON
The Resistance

RICHARD IAN HARISON, also known as Richard Harison and Richard Harison Haggot, in an article appearing on page one of the "Yale Daily" newspaper, a daily newspaper published at Yale University, the November 8, 1967 edition, describes HARISON as "The San Francisco City organizer of the Resistance, the group that organized the nation-wide turn-in of draft cards, October 16, 1967."

On October 16, 1967, USA CECIL F. POOLE, Northern District of California, made available to a Special Agent of the FBI a basket containing a number of Selective Service registration and classification cards which were left in the reception room of his office by anti-draft demonstrators, who on the same date, had attempted to give this material to USA POOLE in front of the Federal Building in San Francisco. Among the items submitted was a registration certificate for RICHARD IAN HARISON, Selective Service Number (SSN) 6-16-43-675.

RICHARD IAN HARISON, when interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on March 28, 1968 at San Francisco, California, concerning his Selective Service status, advised that he did not possess either a Selective Service registration or classification certificate. He advised that the classification card was sent back to his local board on October 16, 1967 in a letter in which he explained that he could no longer cooperate with the Selective Service System. He stated his registration card was turned in to USA CECIL F. POOLE, October 16, 1967 during a demonstration in front of the Federal Building in San Francisco.

He advised he would not cooperate in any manner with the Selective Service System other than to keep them advised of his current address. He advised that if he was ordered for induction, he would refuse. He stated that in his opinion, the Selective Service System was a tool to oppress the less fortunate in the United States and abroad. He further advised he would refuse any conscientious objector status given him. He furnished his employment as the War Resisters League, 833 Haight Street, San Francisco, and the Resistance, Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco.

BRYAN DOUGLAS KING
The Resistance

Literature publicly circulated in the summer of 1967, set forth the purposes of "The Resistance," along with names, addresses and telephone numbers of Resistance contacts throughout the United States. One of the contacts listed on this literature was the name of BRYAN KING, 581 South 12th Street, San Jose.

On September 1, 1967, a source advised that BRYAN KING was one of several individuals attempting to organize a resistance to the Selective Service System at San Jose, California, by encouraging young men of draft age not to cooperate with the draft. BRYAN KING was listed as the leader of this group and he was working from his residence at 581 South 12th Street, San Jose, California, telephone number 287-6098.

SF T-19
September 1, 1967

During the course of another investigation, BRYAN DOUGLAS KING was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI February 2, 1968. KING stated he knowingly and willfully relinquished his Selective Service registration and classification card at an anti-draft demonstration at San Francisco on October 16, 1967 and he indicated that he had no intention of complying with the Selective Service laws.

BRYAN DOUGLAS KING, when interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on another matter on January 16, 1969, stated that he had returned to San Jose State College in order to obtain a teaching credential. KING said he was studying history and he stated "I will teach it with a very Leftist point of view." He also made the comment that Special Agents of the FBI would have a very difficult time attempting to "undo what I will do to the students."

On April 17, 1967, a source advised that BRYAN KING had resigned from the San Jose Communist Party Youth Club because he felt that the CP is not "active" enough.

SF T-19
April 17, 1967

On April 7, 1967, a source advised that BRYAN KING was an active member of the San Jose CP Youth Club.

On February 20, 1969, the records of the Clerk of the United States District Court, San Francisco, revealed that on February 19, 1969, Federal Grand Jury returned a true bill charging Subject with violation of Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Section 462 in that he refused to submit to induction on August 28, 1968, at Oakland, California. A summons was issued and was made returnable in United States District Court, San Francisco, on March 14, 1969.

On March 19, 1969, the records of the Clerk of the United States District Court, San Francisco, further revealed that on March 14, 1969, Subject was arraigned and the case was continued until April 17, 1969, for a plea and hearing on motions.

JOHN PATRICK SAARI
Stanford Anti-Draft Union

JOHN PATRICK SAARI, born FOIA(b)(6) FOIA(b)(6) received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Northwestern University in June 1966 and in 1967 was a graduate student in the Psychology Department at Stanford University.

Registrar's Office
Stanford University
Mrs. PAMELA LAMBERT
February 8, 1967

Prior to April 1968, JOHN SAARI was a member of and had attended meetings of the RU in the Northern California area. In June 1968 meetings of the RU were being held at the residence of SAARI.

SF T-18
July 24, 1968

Subject attended ten meetings and affairs of the SDS in Chicago and Evanston, Illinois from March 31 through June 31, 1966.

SF T-21
June 23, 1966

DESERTER-HARBORING MATTERS

Investigations relating to Deserter-Harboring cases in the San Francisco Division identified certain instances where individuals on unauthorized absences from the military service have upon interview furnished indications of certain assistance they received.

The following are instances of the type of assistance received:

WILLIAM FREEMAN INSKEEP

WILLIAM FREEMAN INSKEEP while he was AWOL from the United States Marine Corps Base at Camp Pendleton, California, advised Special Agents of the FBI that he had come to San Francisco and made contact with the War Resisters League (WRL). He advised that an individual by the name of PAUL OBLUDA, who is ostensibly connected with the WRL, had assisted him by furnishing him with a place to stay. INSKEEP advised that OBLUDA was aware of his AWOL status when he furnished this assistance. INSKEEP furnished a signed statement which specifically enumerated the type of assistance he had received from the WRL and individuals connected with that organization. This statement has been furnished to the US Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. for prosecutive opinion.

HAROLD GLEN FLATMAN

HAROLD GLEN FLATMAN when recently arrested by FBI Agents in San Francisco, California, advised he had come to San Francisco from the United States Marine Corps Base at Camp Pendleton. Investigation in this matter disclosed that FLATMAN had been staying at 483 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, which address is considered a local outlet or office of the Resistance. FLATMAN upon interview furnished names of individuals he believed to be members of the Resistance at this address. He denied, however, that anyone at this address knew that he was AWOL from the US Marine Corps.

RICHARD DRAKE HOINVILLE

RICHARD DRAKE HOINVILLE went AWOL from the Post Stockade, Presidio, San Francisco, in August 1968. HOINVILLE was subsequently apprehended and served a two-month prison sentence in Headingly, Manitoba, Canada. He was thereafter deported from Canada and subsequently went AWOL again. Investigation to date has not disclosed that HOINVILLE was assisted in getting to Canada by any anti-draft type organization.

DAVID LENNART ROMAN

DAVID LENNART ROMAN, a member of the United States Navy, deserted the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, on August 19, 1968. ROMAN was subsequently located in Sweden where he had defected. Upon his return to the United States, ROMAN advised members of the Naval Intelligence Service that he had contacted members of the Resistance in Berkeley and Oakland, California. He declined, however, to furnish any names or contacts until after his court-martial or consultation with an attorney.

WALTER RICHARD PAWLOWSKI

WALTER RICHARD PAWLOWSKI and KEITH AFTON MATHER, both members of the United States Army, recently escaped from the Post Stockade, Presidio, San Francisco. Both of these individuals were convicted and sentenced by a court-martial. They previously had been active in a military demonstration at the Presidio of San Francisco. It is believed that both individuals are out of the country at present, in Canada or Mexico. MATHER when previously interviewed declined to furnish any information. MATHER was one of nine military personnel who chained themselves to ministers in San Francisco in July 1968 in an attempt to refuse to return to military service.

SF 14-214
GOW:jb

[redacted]

[redacted] a member of the United States Army, went AWOL from the Presidio in San Francisco on January 8, 1968 and turned himself in to military authorities at Seattle, Washington, January 11, 1968. [redacted] related that he had contacted the Free Church at Berkeley, California and through this church club was furnished an airline ticket to Seattle, Washington from where he intended to go to Canada and then on to Sweden. He said that he was furnished with false identification, places to stay while in Berkeley and an airline ticket was purchased for him by a member of the Free Church. [redacted] was subsequently diagnosed as a psychotic and was not considered a reliable witness. He admitted the use of drugs and marijuana.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
(known in San Francisco Bay Area as
Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance
also known as
Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance,
Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

The source advised April 18, 1968, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The source advised on April 18, 1968, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

1.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published monthly, except during the summer, by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can".

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
San Francisco Division

A source advised on August 1,1960, the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938, and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 16, 1968 that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the
Attorney General of the United States
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

CAMPUS VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE, formerly known as the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) Berkeley

A source advised in May, 1965 that the VDC was founded in May, 1965 to organize the May 21-22, 1965 community "teach-in" on the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) Campus.

Public literature distributed by the VDC revealed that the purpose of the VDC was to mold public opinion to force withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam and to utilize dramatic, large-scale demonstrations in increasing public alarm about the Vietnam war.

A second source advised on June 24, 1966 that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in San Francisco, California on June 22, 1966, KIPP DAWSON, whom source identified as a member of the Branch, commented among other things that "with our help," the VDC was finally recognized as a political power and was under "our control."

> The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third source related on September 29, 1966 that as of September 29, 1966, the VDC was controlled and dominated by PETE CAMEJO. Source added that the VDC was no longer under the control of the old stalwarts of the original VDC and there was no continuity between the original and current VDC.

> A fourth source on October 27, 1966 identified PETE CAMEJO as a member of the SWP.

Third source informed on April 18, 1967 that the activities of the VDC had been taken over by the Campus VDC, and there no longer was an off-campus VDC in Berkeley. Source related Campus VDC is a registered on-Campus organization with UCB. Source added that for the time being, Campus VDC is expected to remain dormant. However, its name and skeletal organization would be kept alive by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) as a "standby organization" to be used only when necessary.

Third source identified JANICE FRANK as Treasurer of the Campus VDC and stated those active in the Campus VDC when it functioned included CARL FRANK and JACK SANDERS who consulted with SWP and YSA leadership regarding Campus VDC operations and activities.

> Third source on April 24, 1967 identified JANICE FRANK and JACK SANDERS as members of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.
>
> Third source on February 6, 1967 identified CARL FRANK as a member of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.

1

NORTHERN CALIFORNIANS TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

A source advised on August 23, 1966, that at a meeting held in San Francisco on August 22, 1966, individuals active in the Northern California leadership of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) established a new organization to be known as the Northern Californians to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. The new organization was accomplished through a merger of the East Bay Committee to Abolish the HUAC and the San Francisco 6th Congressional District Committee to Abolish the HUAC.

The source advised on April 18, 1968, that the Northern Californians to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is a non-membership organization which maintains headquarters at 55 Colton Street, San Francisco. Its purpose is to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Letterhead stationery of the Northern Californians to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee states that it is affiliated with the National Committee to Abolish the HUAC. Source further stated that the new organization follows the policies and directives of the National Committee to Abolish the HUAC.

1

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists.

"(Committee on Un-American Activities,
House Report 1278 on the Truth About the
Film 'Operation Abolition', Part 1,
October 3, 1961, Page 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 1, 1968, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

1

REVOLUTIONARY UNION
Also Known As
Red Union

A confidential source advised in July, 1968, that the Revolutionary Union, commonly known to its membership as the Red Union (RU), is a covert, revolutionary Marxist-Leninist organization formed in early 1968 for the purpose of instilling the line of the Communist Party of China into the political situation in the United States. The membership of the RU espouse the militant communism of MAO Tse-tung and believe in the necessity of violent revolution and open guerrilla warfare to overthrow the present political system in the United States and effect radical changes in this nation.

In August, 1968, a second confidential source advised that the RU in the San Francisco area consists of four locals, one in San Francisco, one in Palo Alto, and two in the East Bay area. The leadership of the RU consists of former long time members of the CP, USA whose revolutionary activities date back into the 1930's and who broke with the CP in the late 1950's, accusing the CP of revisionism. The membership of the RU is made up of radical, left-wing youths who have participated in student demonstrations and draft resistance movements. The RU looks to Communist China as the model of the correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line and the works of MAO Tse-tung are read and discussed in the weekly education classes.

According to this source, the membership of the RU have studied and practiced guerrilla warfare techniques and some of the members have engaged in practice with firearms. The RU is against firearms control laws because such laws would make it more difficult for them to obtain weapons, and one of the leaders has stated that any traitor to the RU would be killed.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
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Title	"THE RESISTANCE"
Character	SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948; SEDITION
Reference	Report of SA GARRY OWEN WATT, dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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